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South Dakota
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A Shift Away From Goods Production?

Nationally, there has been a large shift away from goods-producing employment to an economy more heavily dominated by service-producing employment. But that shift has not been nearly as pronounced in South Dakota, largely because of strengths within goods production--specifically in manufacturing.

The major nonfarm industry groups which are classified as goods producing are mining, construction and manufacturing. The service-producing industries are transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and government.

Since 1970, employment in the nation's nonfarm goods-producing industries has noted only slight growth (about 5.1 percent); while the service-providing industries have noted substantial 63.9 percent growth.

South Dakota has not been left out of the boom in service-producing employment. The state noted a phenomenal 76.7 percent increase in employment in service-providing industries from 1970 to 1987. As was the case nationally, the services industry itself contributed the largest number of jobs to the employment growth among the service-producing industries.

During that 17-year period, many new services were generated and the public became increasingly dependent upon the assistance they provided. In South Dakota, business services, health services and social services especially expanded during that time.

But while South Dakota mirrored the nation in the growth of these service-producing industries, it followed its own path in goods-producing employment. That path was one of greater growth. In 1970, South Dakota employment in mining, construction and manufacturing totaled 25,300. By 1987, employment in these three industries was 62.8 percent higher--at a level of 41,200. Thus, employment growth in goods-producing employment in South Dakota came much closer to paralleling service-producing employment growth than it did nationwide.

In making such comparisons, it should be noted that the goods-producing industries do not constitute as large a share of employment in South Dakota as they do nationwide. In the United States, the goods-producing industries' share of total nonfarm employment has averaged 28.5 percent since 1970, with the service-producing industries constituting the larger, 71.5 percent share of total nonfarm employment.

The service-producing industries are also a bigger piece of the services/goods pie in South Dakota, but the pieces are more uneven. In South Dakota, the goods-producing industries have constituted, on the average, 16.3 percent of total nonfarm employment since 1970, with service-producing industries making up 83.7 percent of employment.

But goods-producing's share of employment has been declining quite substantially in the nation (from 33.3 percent in 1970 to 24.2 percent in 1987). This decline has not been nearly as dramatic in South Dakota. In 1970, the mining, construction and manufacturing industries accounted for 17.3 percent of all employment in the state. By 1987, these industries made up 16.2 percent of all South Dakota's nonfarm employment.

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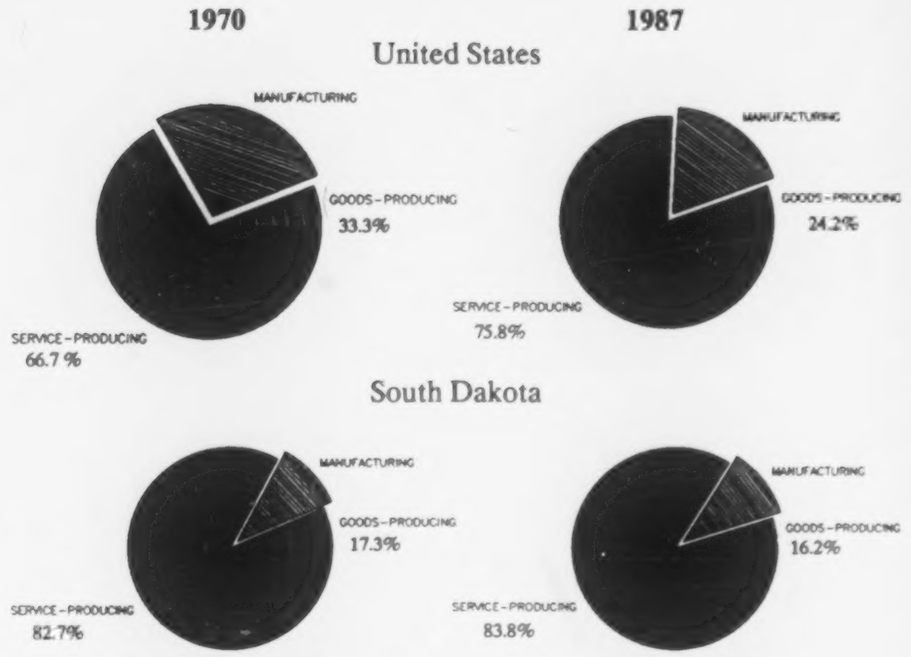
Shift Not As Pronounced in South Dakota



So why has South Dakota not witnessed the shift away from a goods-producing economy to the degree that the United States has? One of the biggest reasons is the difference in the industrial make-up of the two. For example, declines in such manufacturing industries as steel, automobiles, leather and tires, which delivered large blows to national goods-producing employment, did not directly hit South Dakota's economy--because they were never a part of it.

• Growth in Manufacturing A Big Reason Why

In both South Dakota and the nation, manufacturing forms by far the largest share of goods-producing employment. Manufacturing employment on a national level actually noted a slight decline of 1.6 percent from 1970 to 1987. But in South Dakota during this period, manufacturing employment noted a very healthy 82.8 percent jump, from 15,700 to 28,700.

The relative importance of manufacturing to total nonfarm employment has also noted sharp declines in the nation. In 1970, manufacturing employment in the United States constituted 27.3 percent of all nonfarm employment. By 1987, this industry's percentage of employment had fallen to 18.6 percent. In South Dakota, this industry actually made gains in terms of relative importance to total nonfarm employment during that same period. In 1970, 10.7 percent of the state's nonfarm employment was found in manufacturing. By 1987, that percentage rose to 11.3 percent.

Manufacturing employment in South Dakota is more evenly distributed between the durable goods and nondurable goods divisions than in the United States. Nondurable goods has constituted about 51.4 percent of all South Dakota manufacturing employment since 1970. In the United States, durable goods makes up the larger share of manufacturing employment, averaging 59.0 percent since 1970. National employment in that division increased by less than one percent, or 10,000 jobs, from 1970 to 1987.

• South Dakota Equals Nation's Growth in Durable Goods

Amazingly, South Dakota added just as many jobs (10,000) in durable goods manufacturing as did the nation from 1970 to 1987. But on South Dakota's much smaller scale, that growth equates to a whopping 169.5 percent increase. Durable goods manufacturing in the state during that period especially expanded in such areas as wood products manufacturing (sawmills and millwork, for example); machinery manufacturing (construction, industrial and transportation equipment); and electrical equipment manufacturing (electronic computer equipment, appliances and communication equipment).

South Dakota's Labor Market in September

Nonfarm employment was 262,200 in September, noting increases from both month-ago and year-ago levels.

An increase of 3,600 was noted from September 1987 levels, with the trade, services and manufacturing industries contributing the biggest job growth. The over-the-year employment growth of 1,200 in the trade industry was largely in the retail trade division. Food stores accounted for most of that growth, as the expansion of grocery stores into less traditional, more non-food merchandise and service areas (delicatessens, flowers, gift balloons, pharmacies, etc.) continues. Restaurants and bars also contributed to the growth in retail trade.

Equaling the trade industry's contribution of 1,200 jobs to over-the-year employment growth was the services industry. In this industry, growth was found largely within hotels, business services, amusement and recreation facilities, and medical and health services. Again, these are signs of continuing trends of growth.

Employment in manufacturing was 30,400 in September, an increase of 500 jobs since the same month last year. All of that growth was found in the fabricated metals and machinery sector, offsetting a slight decline in nondurable goods manufacturing.

The transportation and public utilities industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry each had job growth of 300 over year-ago levels. Two-thirds of the growth in the transportation and public utilities industry was in the communication division. Included in the communication industry are telephone communication, radio and television broadcasting and cablevision.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry also noted job growth of 300 from August levels. That growth was concentrated in the finance division, with employment gains in both the credit institution and broker sectors.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From August to September, nonfarm employment in the state increased 1,000 jobs, with gains in government more than offsetting a decrease in private sector employment. Those over-the-month changes can be closely tied to summer's ending. That ending means a wrapping up of the tourism season, but also the resumption of school-year employment levels.

In both state and local government, education accounts for the majority of employment. Thus, even though other types of state and local government employment noted declines (such as parks and recreation), the beginning of the school year brought a net over-the-month increase in government employment.

Those private industries noting the largest declines were trade, services and construction. As is often the case in South Dakota, these employment changes were largely seasonal in nature. The decrease of 800 jobs noted in trade over the month was largely within retail trade. More specifically, that loss was in restaurants, bars and miscellaneous retail businesses such as gift and souvenir shops.

The services industry noted a decline of 500 jobs from August to September. Within this industry, a large decline in hotels and amusement services overshadowed an increase of 700 in educational services. Both the declines in retail trade and these service industry declines can be attributed to the ending of the tourism season.

A decline of 300 jobs was noted in the state's construction industry over the month. September is the month when employment in construction and the tourism-related industries generally begins declining.

South Dakota's labor force was 355,000 in September, with 342,400 people in the state being employed and 12,600 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was at 3.5 percent, down from the August rate of 3.9 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1988 (1)				September 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,842,000	115,474,000	6,368,000	5.2(3)	119,884,000	113,027,000	6,857,000	5.7(3)
South Dakota	355,000	342,400	12,600	3.5	357,500	345,500	12,100	3.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,744	69,032	2,712	3.8	72,536	70,177	2,359	3.3
Rapid City MSA	39,378	37,568	1,810	4.6	39,815	38,291	1,524	3.8
Aurora	1,432	1,418	14	1.0	1,466	1,450	16	1.1
Beadle	10,162	9,900	262	2.6	10,117	9,796	321	3.2
Bennett	1,484	1,449	35	2.4	1,409	1,370	39	2.8
Bon Homme	3,400	3,336	64	1.9	3,552	3,497	55	1.5
Brookings	13,868	13,219	649	4.7	13,878	13,367	511	3.7
Brown	20,639	19,818	821	4.0	20,802	19,944	858	4.1
Brule	2,449	2,392	57	2.3	2,501	2,456	45	1.8
Buffalo	474	443	31	6.5	489	450	39	8.0
Butte	3,447	3,298	149	4.3	3,714	3,564	150	4.0
Campbell	1,173	1,161	12	1.0	1,127	1,105	22	2.0
Charles Mix	4,030	3,803	227	5.6	3,970	3,808	162	4.1
Clark	1,925	1,873	52	2.7	1,979	1,926	53	2.7
Clay	6,366	6,123	243	3.8	6,497	6,217	280	4.3
Codington	11,821	11,557	264	2.2	12,160	11,620	540	4.4
Corson	1,523	1,459	64	4.2	1,457	1,376	81	5.6
Custer	4,314	4,161	153	3.5	3,842	3,747	95	2.5
Davison	9,102	8,975	127	1.4	8,999	8,857	142	1.6
Day	3,329	3,246	83	2.5	3,595	3,339	256	7.1
Deuel	2,224	2,146	78	3.5	2,357	2,282	75	3.2
Dewey	1,897	1,760	137	7.2	1,985	1,863	122	6.1
Douglas	1,742	1,714	28	1.6	1,858	1,826	32	1.7
Edmunds	2,202	2,093	109	5.0	2,388	2,276	112	4.7
Fall River	3,713	3,645	68	1.8	3,853	3,764	89	2.3
Faulk	1,142	1,128	14	1.2	1,230	1,220	10	0.8
Grant	4,166	4,010	156	3.7	4,303	4,171	132	3.1
Gregory	2,366	2,302	64	2.7	2,451	2,404	47	1.9
Haakon	1,170	1,153	17	1.5	1,280	1,233	47	3.7
Hamlin	2,345	2,225	120	5.1	2,223	2,184	39	1.8
Hand	2,013	1,996	17	0.8	2,111	2,058	53	2.5
Hanson	1,326	1,267	59	4.4	1,498	1,437	61	4.1
Harding	785	778	7	0.9	834	793	41	4.9
Hughes	8,947	8,709	238	2.7	8,683	8,504	179	2.1
Hutchinson	4,264	4,198	66	1.5	4,276	4,205	71	1.7
Hyde	957	922	35	3.7	864	852	12	1.4
Jackson	1,599	1,564	35	2.2	1,688	1,621	67	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1988 (1)				September 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,192	1,147	45	3.8	1,218	1,198	20	1.6
Jones	770	761	9	1.2	721	709	12	1.7
Kingsbury	2,744	2,657	87	3.2	3,052	2,985	67	2.2
Lake	5,326	5,116	210	3.9	5,407	5,237	170	3.1
Lawrence	10,480	10,039	441	4.2	10,407	9,975	432	4.2
Lincoln	7,406	7,090	316	4.3	7,331	7,069	262	3.6
Lyman	1,621	1,581	40	2.5	1,431	1,403	28	2.0
McCook	2,748	2,687	61	2.2	3,004	2,868	136	4.5
McPherson	1,648	1,598	50	3.0	1,670	1,660	10	0.6
Marshall	2,349	2,283	66	2.8	2,323	2,256	67	2.9
Meade	9,559	9,177	382	4.0	9,235	8,959	276	3.0
Mellette	928	907	21	2.3	1,077	1,016	61	5.7
Miner	1,505	1,498	7	0.5	1,348	1,336	12	0.9
Minnehaha	71,744	69,032	2,712	3.8	72,536	70,177	2,359	3.3
Moody	3,334	3,244	90	2.7	3,197	3,130	67	2.1
Pennington	39,378	37,568	1,810	4.6	39,815	38,291	1,524	3.8
Perkins	2,379	2,337	42	1.8	2,423	2,360	63	2.6
Potter	1,456	1,418	38	2.6	1,519	1,491	28	1.8
Roberts	4,430	4,225	205	4.6	4,582	4,379	203	4.4
Sanborn	1,101	1,087	14	1.3	1,225	1,186	39	3.2
Shannon	2,469	2,205	264	10.7	2,333	2,138	195	8.4
Spink	3,664	3,596	68	1.9	3,786	3,707	79	2.1
Stanley	1,550	1,510	40	2.6	1,533	1,513	20	1.3
Sully	803	794	9	1.1	839	829	10	1.2
Todd	2,702	2,494	208	7.7	2,535	2,359	176	6.9
Tripp	3,322	3,249	73	2.2	3,160	3,115	45	1.4
Turner	4,040	3,972	68	1.7	4,109	4,048	61	1.5
Union	5,724	5,481	243	4.2	5,638	5,269	369	6.5
Walworth	2,965	2,873	92	3.1	3,079	2,963	116	3.8
Yankton	10,698	10,450	248	2.3	10,511	10,223	288	2.7
Ziebach	1,164	1,131	33	2.8	1,052	1,018	34	3.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

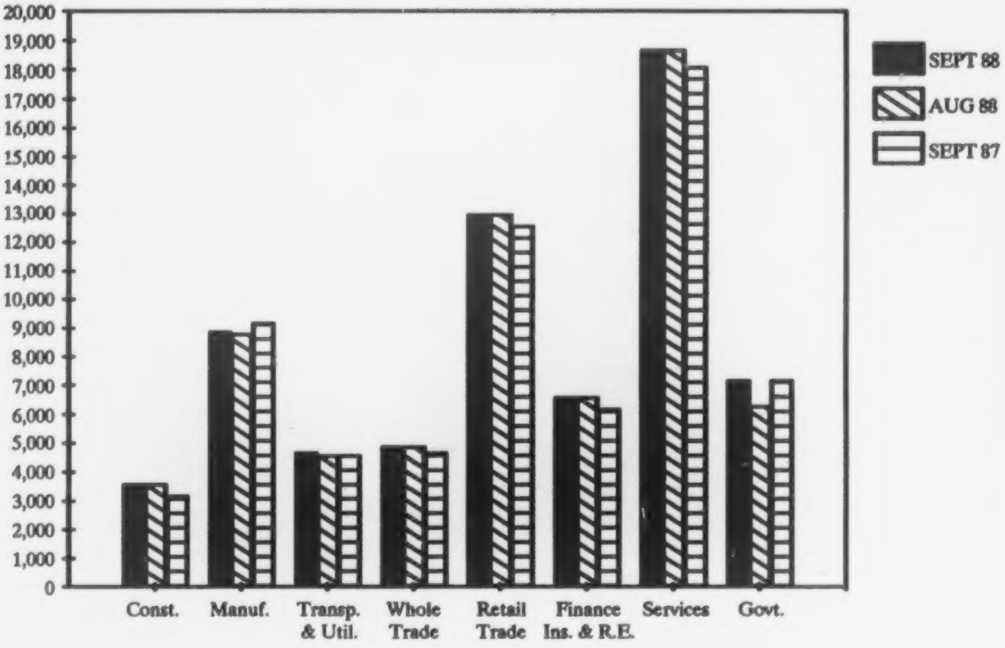
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

				Percent Change From	
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	262,200	261,200	258,600	.4	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	205,300	207,100	201,600	-.9	1.8
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	12,100	12,400	11,900	-2.4	1.7
MANUFACTURING	30,400	30,600	29,900	-.7	1.7
Durable Goods	16,900	17,100	16,300	-1.2	3.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	9,900	.0	5.1
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,500	13,600	.0	-.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,500	12,500	2.4	2.4
Transportation	7,600	7,300	7,500	4.1	1.3
Communication	3,000	3,000	2,800	.0	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,200	-4.3	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,200	70,000	68,000	-1.1	1.8
Wholesale Trade	16,800	16,800	16,600	.0	1.2
Durable Goods	7,500	7,600	7,500	-1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,100	1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	52,400	53,200	51,500	-1.5	1.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,500	8,200	8,400	3.7	1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,700	.0	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,900	14,400	-1.3	2.1
Finance	9,300	9,500	8,900	-2.1	4.5
Banking	4,500	4,600	4,500	-2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,400	4,000	-2.3	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	63,500	64,000	62,300	-.8	1.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,400	19,700	17,800	-6.6	3.4
Personal and Business	8,200	8,200	7,900	.0	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,200	23,500	-.8	2.1
Hospitals	10,700	10,800	10,500	-.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,400	13,000	-.7	2.3
Educational Services	4,200	3,500	4,300	20.0	-2.3
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,200	2.3	4.8
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	56,900	54,100	57,000	5.2	-.2
Federal	10,800	10,500	10,900	2.9	-.9
State	15,000	15,400	15,000	-2.6	.0
State Education	6,200	5,400	6,300	14.8	-1.6
Local	31,100	28,100	31,100	10.7	.0
Local Education	17,400	12,900	17,300	34.9	.6

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

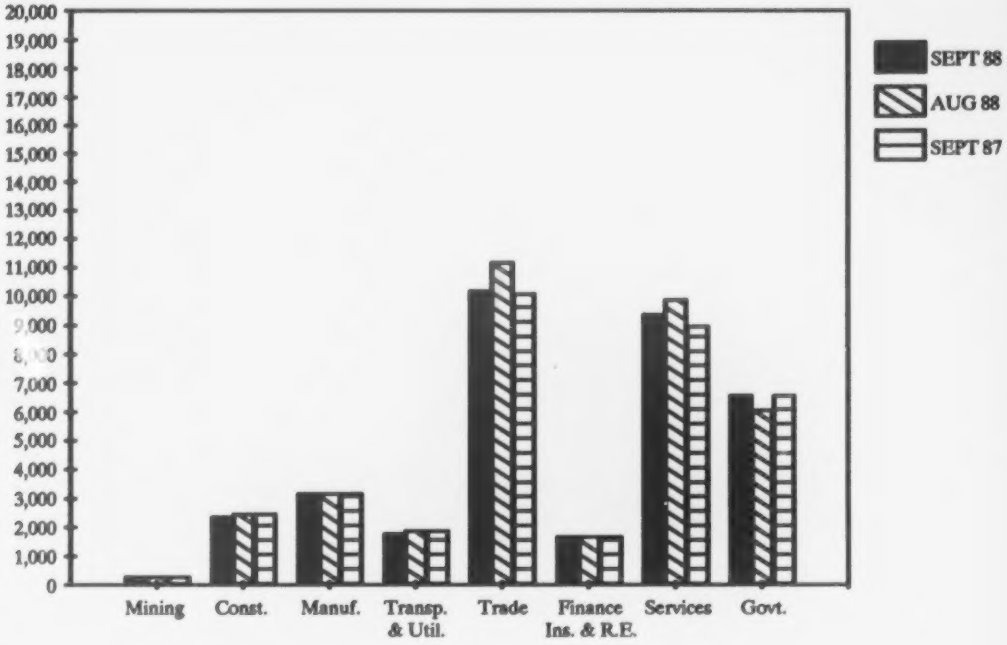


	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,600	66,600	65,800	1.5	2.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	3,200	.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,900	8,800	9,200	1.1	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,600	4,600	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,300	.0	3.5
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,600	.0	3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,600	6,600	6,200	.0	6.5
SERVICES	18,700	18,700	18,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	7,200	6,300	7,200	14.3	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,600	36,700	35,300	-3.0	.8
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,900	1,900	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE	10,200	11,200	10,100	-8.9	1.0
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,800	.0	16.7
Retail Trade	8,200	9,100	8,300	-9.9	-1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,900	9,000	-5.1	4.4
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,100	6,600	8.2	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Private	170,900	172,700	166,600	34.1	34.5	34.3
Mining	2,100	2,200	2,200	41.8	43.0	41.5
Construction	10,100	10,300	8,900	41.4	41.4	38.1
Manufacturing	23,000	23,200	23,300	43.1	41.7	40.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,700	10,400	10,300	38.6	39.3	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,700	61,400	59,600	31.3	32.7	32.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,600	10,800	10,400	35.8	35.1	38.2
Services	53,700	54,300	52,000	30.4	30.7	30.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Private	$249.61	$249.09	$246.62	$7.32	$7.22	$7.19
Mining	505.78	513.42	507.13	12.10	11.94	12.22
Construction	401.17	393.71	359.66	9.69	9.51	9.44
Manufacturing	347.39	336.10	319.84	8.06	8.06	7.82
Transportation & Public Utilities	401.05	413.83	393.78	10.39	10.53	10.39
Wholesale & Retail Trade	191.56	196.53	202.48	6.12	6.01	6.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.92	255.18	270.07	7.40	7.27	7.07
Services	201.25	199.24	198.66	6.62	6.49	6.45

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,700	6,700	7,200	43.8	44.4	40.6
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	41.8	40.9	39.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$353.90	$361.86	$311.81	$8.08	$8.15	$7.68
Rapid City MSA	332.31	324.34	297.26	7.95	7.93	7.45

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sex, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Male	673	745	1,036
Female	653	976	754
Race, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
White	1,156	1,338	1,600
Nonwhite	170	383	190
Age, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Under 45	952	1,216	1,176
Over 45	374	505	614
[2]Industry, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Mining	15	15	14
Construction	86	108	180
Manufacturing	287	321	722
Transportation & Public Utilities	216	62	60
Trade	270	419	339
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	46	62	57
Services	315	593	323
Government	91	141	95
[2]Occupation, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Professional & Managerial	267	381	309
Clerical and Sales	355	450	337
Services	166	319	183
Processing	44	81	402
Machine Trade	59	53	80
Benchwork	116	112	100
Structural Work	166	162	260
Other	153	163	119
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
1-2 Weeks	226	262	569
3-4 Weeks	227	247	175
5-14 Weeks	552	853	639
15 Weeks & Over	321	359	407

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A Initial Claims	946	1,492	1,239	-36.6	-23.6
B. Weeks Compensated	5,630	8,573	8,907	-34.3	-36.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	639,101	578,533	474,096	10.5	34.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	42,722,800	43,329,000	41,426,300	-1.4	3.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,485	8,226	8,717	15.3	8.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,613	4,689	6,114	41.0	8.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,775	6,526	8,116	19.1	-4.2

	Sept. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$103,798

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

Sept. 1988	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	99	$22,968
J. Partial Employment	63	$ 4,977

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	119.8	119.0	115.0	0.7	4.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	138.3	138.3	131.0	0.0	5.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	133,661	134,180	128,110	-0.4	4.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,453	1,431	1,679	1.5	-13.5
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.0	9.84	8.70	0.16	1.30

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

October 1988 Published November 1988

Employment Increases Faster than Population

According to 1987 Bureau of Census population estimates, South Dakota's population increased 2.6 percent statewide from 1980 to 1987. South Dakota's nonfarm employment increased by 7.1 percent and total employment increased by 6.9 percent from 1980 to 1987.

Because there is quite a difference between the percent of population increase and nonfarm and total employment increases, it may be interesting to explore reasons why employment increases in South Dakota were nearly twice the population increases noted from 1980 to 1987.

One reason South Dakota's nonfarm and total employment may have increased faster than population from 1980 to 1987 is that the state's civilian labor force participation rate also increased -- from 67.5 percent in 1980, to 69.0 percent in 1987. This increase accounted for approximately 7,000 more people being employed statewide, without a change in the population. Though population may decrease slightly, total employment may in fact increase rather significantly, because there may be workers who are entering the labor force who had not done so before.

In this article we will examine population, nonfarm and total employment increases and decreases in South Dakota counties in order to reach an understanding of why nonfarm and total employment increased faster than population. For the purpose of this article, counties were classified according to population as rural counties, medium counties, and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) counties. Rural counties are those in which there were no cities with more than 2,500 people during 1987. Medium-sized counties were defined as those that contain a city that had at least 2,500 people but not more than 49,999 people. MSA counties are defined as those counties containing a city with more than 50,000 people during 1987. South Dakota has two MSA counties, 19 medium counties and 45 rural counties.

For the purpose of this article, it is also important to make clear what nonfarm employment and total employment are. Nonfarm employment is based on place of employment and depicts where jobs are located (such as in what county). Total employment is based on workers by place of residence and shows where the workers live. It is important to note that because total employment is based on place of residence, in most cases increases or decreases in population will more closely match total employment than nonfarm employment.

South Dakota's MSA counties (Minnehaha and Pennington) led the state in population growth by adding 23,604 people to their population. This was a total population growth of 13.1 percent for these two MSA counties from 1980 to 1987. However, the MSA counties nonfarm employment increased by 18.2 percent from 1980 to 1987. Also, both counties seen an increasing number of commuters from other counties traveling to Pennington and Minnehaha counties to work.

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Minnehaha's nonfarm employment increased 18.6 percent, and its total employment increased 15.7 percent from 1980 through 1987. Pennington trailed a close second with a nonfarm employment increase of 17.4 percent. But Pennington County experienced a slightly lower total employment growth than did Minnehaha, adding only 8.6 percent more workers. Thus, more people are commuting into Pennington County to work than are commuting into Minnehaha County.

Medium-Sized Counties Increase in Employment

South Dakota's medium-sized counties saw a slight population increase (one percent), and this group also saw increases in both nonfarm and total employment from 1980 to 1987. As a group, medium-sized counties increased in nonfarm employment by 3.7 percent, and in total employment by 6.1 percent.

Meade County is an example of a medium-sized county that saw greater increases in total employment than it did in nonfarm employment. Meade County's total employment increased by 62.7 percent, while its population increased by only 14.4 percent, and its nonfarm employment increased by 11.6 percent. Because total employment measures the number of people employed by residence, and nonfarm employment measures the number of people employed by place of work, it is likely many people from Meade County are commuting out of their county to work. It also seems likely that these commuters may be traveling to Pennington County to work.

Medium-sized counties increasing by 10 percent or better in total employment between 1980 and 1987 included Meade, Codington, Lincoln and Hughes.

As a group, medium-sized counties did not increase dramatically in nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987. However, Codington, Meade, Lawrence and Lake counties all saw increased nonfarm employment of 11 percent or better during this time period.

Thirteen of South Dakota's 45 rural counties noted population growth from 1980 to 1987. However, the population growth in these counties was offset by the balance of the decreasing population of the other counties in this group. Thus, the total population of this group decreased by 3.8 percent from 1980 to 1987.

Even though total population in this group dropped, total employment increased slightly. This group of counties increased by 1.6 percent in total employment from 1980 to 1987.

It is important to remember that total employment is based on the number of employed people who live in a given county. Therefore, even though "John Smith" lives in County A (a rural county), he may work in County B (a medium-sized county). When total employment is calculated, he will be included in County A's total employment. Therefore, when total employment was calculated for the rural counties, even though population decreased, total employment increased slightly.

There were 24 rural counties which noted increases in total employment during this time period. Of those 24 counties, nine had increases in total employment of more than 15 percent. Those counties include: Jackson, Custer, Campbell, Mellette, Hanson, Stanley, Todd, Sully and Bennett.

Eighteen of South Dakota's rural counties saw increased nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987. Of the eighteen rural counties that did note increases, half noted increases of 10 percent or more in nonfarm employment. These counties were: Jackson, Mellette, Bennett, Campbell, Custer, Ziebach, Moody, Stanley and Hamlin.

However, these nonfarm employment increases were not great enough to offset the nonfarm employment decreases in the other rural counties. Thus, South Dakota's rural counties decreased slightly in nonfarm employment from 1980 to 1987, dropping 1.1 percent.

South Dakota's Labor Market in October

In October 1988, the nonfarm employment level rose to 263,300, an increase of 4,000 jobs (or 1.5 percent) from year-ago levels. Each of the private industry groups and government posted employment increases over year-ago employment levels. The industry leaders in job growth were: wholesale and retail trade (1,100 jobs); manufacturing (1,000 jobs), and services (700 jobs).

Retail trade accounted for 900 of the 1,100 job increase in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The sectors responsible for the increase were food stores; automotive dealers; apparel and accessory stores; eating and drinking establishments; and miscellaneous retail stores.

Five hundred of the seven hundred job increase in the services industry, occurred in the medical and health sector. The majority of this increase may be attributed to the different varieties of specialized health care services.

The transportation and public utilities industry increased to an employment level of 13,100, adding 600 jobs over year-ago levels. The communication sector is climbing back to employment levels previous to centralization and de-regulation which had occurred in this sector. The transportation sector increased their employment over year-ago levels by 200 jobs.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry added 300 jobs from year-ago levels. The use of credit instead of cash to make purchases appears to be increasing. That increased demand for credit has "trickled down" to cause the hiring of personnel to accommodate the added workload for firms in the business of granting credit.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Total nonfarm employment from September to October 1988, increased 1,100 jobs (or .4 percent). The seasonal employment increase in government, specifically in state and local education, was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,200 jobs, offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

The manufacturing industry led the private industry groups, with the addition of 300 jobs. Most of this increase was noted in the food and kindred products division of the manufacturing industry with most of the personnel added in the poultry processing sector. This is a traditional seasonal increase for the harvesting of poultry. Consumer demand for ducks, geese, and turkeys normally increases during the holiday season.

The construction industry is noting expected seasonal declines in each of its three sectors. The building; highway and street; and special trade contractors decreased employment by approximately 100 jobs each.

The majority of the job decrease in the retail trade industry was found in the eating and drinking establishment sector. This is a typical pattern followed by this sector each year as the tourism season ends.

The service industry employment decrease is being offset by the increase in private educational services. Educational services is following the same trend as state and local education by adding work study students and support staff to October payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in October 1988 was 356,900 with 342,200 South Dakotan's employed and 14,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.1 percent, an increase from the September 1988 rate of 3.6 percent. More often than not, the unemployment rate typically increases from September to October.

Labor Surplus Areas Announced

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas so designated were Buffalo, Dewey and Shannon counties. To be designated as a labor surplus area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1988 (1)				October 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0 (3)	120,744,000	113,898,000	6,845,000	5.7 (3)
South Dakota	356,900	342,200	14,700	4.1	358,600	346,800	11,800	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	71,285	68,451	2,834	4.0	72,334	70,470	1,864	2.6
Rapid City MSA	39,545	37,442	2,103	5.3	40,170	38,532	1,638	4.1
Aurora	1,449	1,428	21	1.4	1,409	1,395	14	1.0
Beadle	9,611	9,229	382	4.0	9,386	9,122	264	2.8
Bennett	1,507	1,451	56	3.7	1,417	1,367	50	3.5
Bon Homme	3,451	3,406	45	1.3	3,567	3,496	71	2.0
Brookings	14,020	13,497	523	3.7	13,334	12,911	423	3.2
Brown	20,657	19,635	1,022	4.9	20,779	19,852	927	4.5
Brule	2,548	2,468	80	3.1	2,636	2,539	97	3.7
Buffalo	457	412	45	9.8	509	471	38	7.5
Butte	3,440	3,259	181	5.3	3,826	3,649	177	4.6
Campbell	1,144	1,135	9	0.8	1,107	1,085	22	2.0
Charles Mix	3,977	3,869	108	2.7	4,054	3,883	171	4.2
Clark	1,992	1,896	96	4.8	2,009	1,940	69	3.4
Clay	6,490	6,260	230	3.5	6,549	6,223	326	5.0
Codington	12,102	11,638	464	3.8	12,026	11,573	453	3.8
Corson	1,541	1,468	73	4.7	1,603	1,492	111	6.9
Custer	3,640	3,481	159	4.4	3,490	3,345	145	4.2
Davison	9,232	9,110	122	1.3	8,923	8,826	97	1.1
Day	3,491	3,268	223	6.4	3,484	3,375	109	3.1
Deuel	2,411	2,329	82	3.4	2,384	2,287	97	4.1
Dewey	1,888	1,801	87	4.6	2,077	1,940	137	6.6
Douglas	1,849	1,793	56	3.0	1,824	1,798	26	1.4
Edmunds	2,250	2,123	127	5.6	2,369	2,315	54	2.3
Fall River	3,794	3,548	246	6.5	3,904	3,676	228	5.8
Faulk	1,151	1,142	9	0.8	1,256	1,246	10	0.8
Grant	4,195	4,082	113	2.7	4,317	4,170	147	3.4
Gregory	2,436	2,352	84	3.4	2,471	2,407	64	2.6
Haakon	1,234	1,208	26	2.1	1,305	1,273	32	2.5
Hamlin	2,357	2,261	96	4.1	2,472	2,428	44	1.8
Hand	2,062	2,036	26	1.3	2,132	2,102	30	1.4
Hanson	1,402	1,379	23	1.6	1,550	1,520	30	1.9
Harding	842	830	12	1.4	821	783	38	4.6
Hughes	8,978	8,741	237	2.6	8,916	8,676	240	2.7
Hutchinson	4,454	4,288	166	3.7	4,293	4,216	77	1.8
Hyde	955	920	35	3.7	907	887	20	2.2
Jackson	1,516	1,453	63	4.2	1,637	1,591	46	2.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1988 (1)				October 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,190	1,176	14	1.2	1,227	1,215	12	1.0
Jones	753	737	16	2.1	743	701	42	5.7
Kingsbury	2,770	2,672	98	3.5	3,061	3,013	48	1.6
Lake	5,513	5,265	248	4.5	5,557	5,388	169	3.0
Lawrence	10,304	9,758	546	5.3	10,468	9,902	566	5.4
Lincoln	7,651	7,288	363	4.7	7,294	7,119	175	2.4
Lyman	1,702	1,655	47	2.8	1,629	1,466	163	10.0
McCook	2,859	2,737	122	4.3	2,948	2,882	66	2.2
McPherson	1,624	1,570	54	3.3	1,741	1,705	36	2.1
Marshall	2,393	2,299	94	3.9	2,317	2,257	60	2.6
Meade	9,339	9,034	305	3.3	9,320	9,012	308	3.3
Mellette	916	895	21	2.3	1,157	1,119	38	3.3
Miner	1,692	1,544	148	8.7	1,369	1,333	36	2.6
Minnehaha	71,285	68,451	2,834	4.0	72,334	70,470	1,864	2.6
Moody	3,437	3,299	138	4.0	3,246	3,196	50	1.5
Pennington	39,545	37,442	2,103	5.3	40,170	38,532	1,638	4.1
Perkins	2,434	2,411	23	0.9	2,444	2,398	46	1.9
Potter	1,442	1,421	21	1.5	1,511	1,475	36	2.4
Roberts	4,852	4,566	286	5.9	4,879	4,694	185	3.8
Sanborn	1,168	1,119	49	4.2	1,264	1,250	14	1.1
Shannon	2,566	2,296	270	10.5	2,451	2,258	193	7.9
Spink	3,689	3,640	49	1.3	3,859	3,803	56	1.5
Stanley	1,600	1,520	80	5.0	1,732	1,631	101	5.8
Sully	823	814	9	1.1	867	831	36	4.2
Todd	2,764	2,588	176	6.4	2,636	2,451	185	7.0
Tripp	3,393	3,262	131	3.9	3,245	3,201	44	1.4
Turner	4,214	4,073	141	3.3	4,089	4,006	83	2.0
Union	5,882	5,263	619	10.5	5,454	5,138	316	5.8
Walworth	3,020	2,882	138	4.6	3,063	2,982	81	2.6
Yankton	10,393	10,205	188	1.8	10,632	10,388	244	2.3
Ziebach	1,209	1,160	49	4.1	1,114	1,080	34	3.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

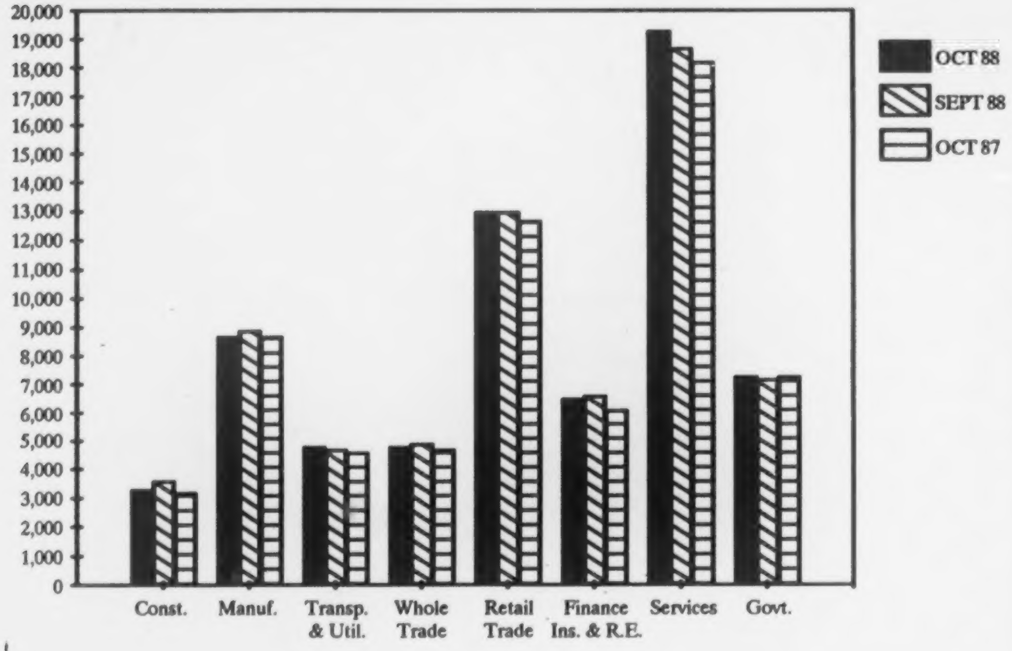
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	263,300	262,200	259,300	.4	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	203,700	205,200	199,900	-.7	1.9
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	12,000	11,600	-2.5	.9
MANUFACTURING	30,800	30,500	29,800	1.0	3.4
Durable Goods	16,900	16,900	16,500	.0	2.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	10,100	.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,600	13,300	2.2	4.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,200	7,900	7,700	3.8	6.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,100	13,000	12,500	.8	4.8
Transportation	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7
Communication	3,200	3,100	2,800	3.2	14.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,100	69,100	67,000	-1.4	1.6
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,800	16,600	-1.2	.0
Durable Goods	7,400	7,500	7,400	-1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,300	9,200	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	51,400	52,400	50,500	-1.9	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,400	8,400	8,500	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,800	.0	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,600	14,700	14,300	-.7	2.1
Finance	9,200	9,300	8,800	-1.1	4.5
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,300	4,000	.0	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,400	3,400	-2.9	-2.9
SERVICES	62,800	63,400	62,100	-.9	1.1
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,100	18,200	17,100	-6.0	.0
Personal and Business	8,000	8,200	8,100	-2.4	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,500	.0	2.1
Hospitals	10,900	10,700	10,600	1.9	2.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,200	13,300	12,900	-.8	2.3
Educational Services	5,100	4,300	4,800	18.6	6.3
Social Services	4,500	4,400	4,300	2.3	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,800	9,000	9,000	-2.2	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	59,600	57,000	59,400	4.6	.3
Federal	10,700	10,800	10,800	-.9	-.9
State	16,400	15,100	16,200	8.6	1.2
State Education	7,800	6,300	7,800	23.8	.0
Local	32,500	31,100	32,500	4.5	.0
Local Education	19,100	17,400	19,000	9.8	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

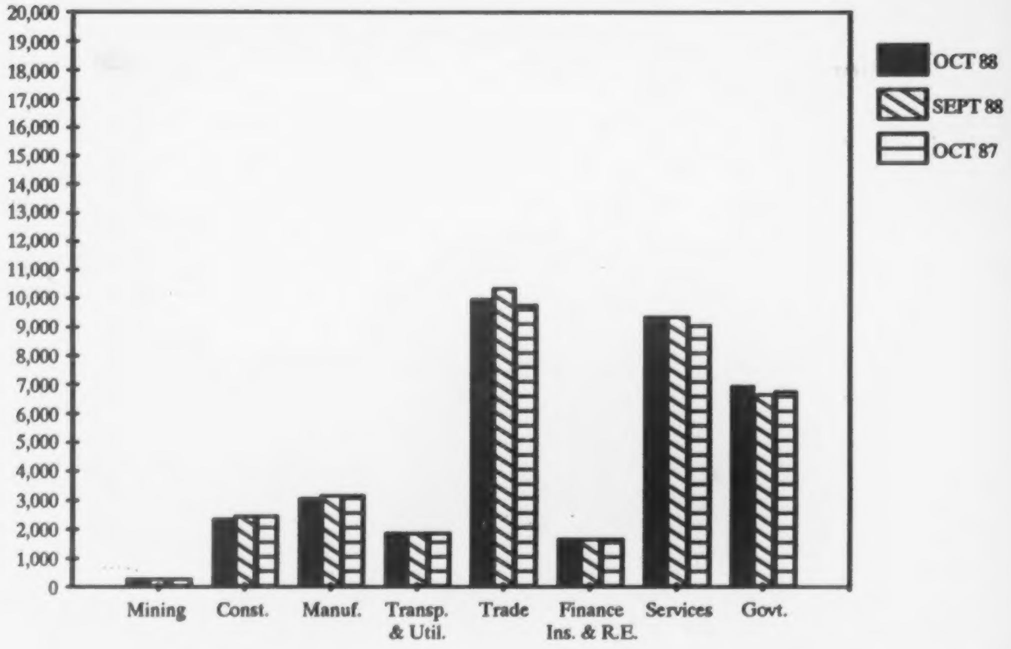


	Oct. 1988	Sept 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,700	67,600	65,600	.1	3.2
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,300	3,600	3,200	-8.3	3.1
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,900	8,700	-2.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,800	4,700	4,600	2.1	4.3
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,400	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,900	4,700	-2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,700	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,600	6,100	-1.5	6.6
SERVICES	19,300	18,700	18,200	3.2	6.0
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,200	7,300	1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,900	36,000	35,100	-.3	2.3
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,200	-3.1	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	10,000	10,400	9,800	-3.8	2.0
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,900	.0	5.3
Retail Trade	8,000	8,300	7,900	-3.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,400	9,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	7,000	6,700	6,800	4.5	2.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Private	168,400	170,300	164,600	34.2	34.0	34.1
Mining	2,100	2,200	2,100	42.0	42.2	43.0
Construction	9,800	9,900	8,800	42.1	41.7	39.8
Manufacturing	23,300	23,000	23,000	41.2	42.9	41.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,800	10,800	10,300	38.4	38.3	39.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59,700	60,600	58,600	31.8	31.3	32.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,500	10,600	10,300	36.9	35.8	35.3
Services	52,200	53,300	51,400	30.7	30.4	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Private	$252.74	$249.56	$247.23	$7.39	$7.34	$7.25
Mining	512.40	509.78	523.74	12.20	12.08	12.18
Construction	410.05	403.24	374.52	9.74	9.67	9.41
Manufacturing	333.31	346.63	325.82	8.09	8.08	7.87
Transportation & Public Utilities	397.44	400.62	398.73	10.35	10.46	10.12
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.84	191.56	204.40	6.19	6.12	6.27
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	275.27	262.06	256.98	7.46	7.32	7.28
Services	206.61	202.46	195.60	6.73	6.66	6.52

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,700	6,700	43.7	44.4	44.2
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	40.8	41.9	39.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$359.21	$362.30	$344.76	$8.22	$8.16	$7.80
Rapid City MSA	321.91	333.11	293.44	7.89	7.95	7.41

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Sex, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Male	688	673	1,004
Female	704	653	699
Race, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
White	1,244	1,156	1,509
Nonwhite	148	170	194
Age, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Under 45	1,018	952	1,150
Over 45	374	374	553
[2]Industry, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Mining	15	15	15
Construction	89	86	192
Manufacturing	308	287	557
Transportation & Public Utilities	188	216	90
Trade	313	270	375
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	46	57
Services	327	315	327
Government	94	91	90
[2]Occupation, Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
Professional & Managerial	263	267	300
Clerical and Sales	375	355	359
Services	173	166	203
Processing	42	44	280
Machine Trade	60	59	57
Benchwork	161	116	98
Structural Work	175	166	286
Other	143	153	120
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,392	1,326	1,703
1-2 Weeks	382	226	537
3-4 Weeks	156	227	177
5-14 Weeks	524	552	556
15 Weeks & Over	330	321	433

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,351	946	1,314	42.8	2.8
B. Weeks Compensated	5,230	5,630	6,408	-7.1	-18.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$450,384	$639,101	$552,101	-29.5	-18.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,845,800	$42,722,800	$42,201,500	2.6	3.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,757	9,485	5,839	-39.3	-1.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,525	6,613	4,332	-31.6	4.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,279	7,775	5,628	-32.1	-6.2

	Oct. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$91,330

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Oct. 1988 People	Oct. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	52	$12,064
J. Partial Employment	45	$3,555

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	120.2	119.8	115.3	0.3	4.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	139.2	138.7	132.5	0.4	5.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	135,622	134,380	126,973	0.9	6.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,554	1,449	1,538	7.2	1.0
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.0	10.0	9.07	0.00	0.93

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

November 1988 Published December 1988

Santa Claus is good to South Dakota retailers

As this issue of the Labor Bulletin goes to print, another Christmas season has come and gone, and it is time to reflect on all of those great old holiday traditions that were practiced once again this year. Chestnuts were roasted on an open fire, stockings were hung and filled, eggnog was drank, Christmas carols were sung, and people "shopped 'til they dropped."

For retailers everywhere, the holiday season is big business. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census (as reported by the Business Research Bureau of the University of South Dakota), about 25 percent of the annual sales in general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores and furniture stores usually occurs within November and December.

Retailers practice a full gamut of tactics to attract Christmas shoppers early and keep them shopping up until Christmas. Special Christmas sales are held beginning Thanksgiving weekend and continue up to Christmas. The half-price clearance sales that were often customary for after Christmas are now held by some businesses before Christmas actually arrives, to entice shoppers who may already have finished their shopping into buying still more.

Retailers offer extended hours, gift-wrapping services, drawings for prizes, free refreshments such as hot apple cider and cookies, open houses and special discounts for "preferred customers" to boost holiday sales. Another recent trend in retailers' Christmas sales gimmicks is making a specialty item or toy (a stuffed teddy bear or doll, for example) available at a discount price if purchases meet or exceed a preset dollar amount. Another common holiday strategy among retailers is hiring a Santa Claus for children to visit, or hiring people to dress up like elves or snowmen and pass candy out to shoppers.

Many retailers put special emphasis on certain other customer services during the Christmas season, such as lay-away services and acceptance of credit cards. In some cases, retailers work collaboratively for city-wide sales promotions during the holiday shopping season. For instance, retail employers in some cities offer "bonus bucks" which are good for discounts at participating merchants. It has also become a common practice to have special theme sales events, when retailers throughout a city offer sales on a certain night or weekend.

To accommodate the heavier holiday shopping traffic, retailers hire additional workers, boosting employment levels as well. Employment levels in certain sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry are especially affected by Christmas shopping. Those in which employment is most impacted are hardware stores, nurseries, department stores, grocery stores, miscellaneous food stores (such as cheese stores), clothing stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, hobby and toy stores, and florists.

Christmas shopping's effect on employment generally starts to take hold in October, as employers hire additional workers in anticipation of increasing sales. Employment levels then climb to a December peak before falling again in January. Since 1980, the October to December increase in employment in these selected sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry has averaged 5.6 percent. The biggest October to December employment increase was in 1983. Employment in these selected retail industries started the 1983 Christmas shopping season at 15,243 and increased 6.6 percent by December, to a level

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of 16,255. With the effects of the 1982 recession being felt by the retail trade industry well into 1983, the October through December boost created by Christmas shopping was bigger than usual.

According to a recent article appearing in the South Dakota Data Center Newsletter, which included estimates of sales figures by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983 brought a profitable holiday shopping season for retailers nationwide. According to the article, many retailers reported that 1983 brought the best over-the-year gains in sales they had witnessed for several years.

December employment peak especially high in '84

Looking at employment levels for the month of December in those retail trade businesses which are especially impacted by Christmas shopping, the largest December-to-December increase in South Dakota employment actually occurred one year later--between 1983 and 1984. This could be because South Dakota's recovery from the 1982 recession was slower than was the nation's.

Last year, employment in these retail trade sectors in South Dakota noted an increase of 5.4 percent over the holiday shopping season. In October, employment was 16,801 and by December had grown to 17,700. The table below shows the October through January employment levels in these selected retail sectors for the 1987-1988 holiday season.

South Dakota Employment in Selected Retail Trade Sectors

	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1988
Hardware	702	710	740	685
Nurseries, lawn & garden	190	169	186	105
Department	5,036	5,290	5,423	5,149
Grocery	6,987	7,054	7,159	6,795
Miscellaneous food	60	56	54	78
Mens & boys clothing	277	299	328	285
Womens ready-to-wear	1,009	1,044	1,052	998
Family clothing	377	383	418	381
Drug	1,317	1,345	1,403	1,347
Jewelry	374	386	408	393
Hobby & toy	109	138	148	117
Florists	363	369	381	392
Totals	**16,801**	**17,243**	**17,700**	**16,725**

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, South Dakota Department of Labor.

The Christmas season gives selected sectors of South Dakota's retail trade industry a shot in the arm each year, but those sectors have noted only limited overall growth in the state. From 1980 to 1987, annual average employment in those sectors increased just 3.8 percent. That averages to an annual growth rate of less than one percent. Employment in all of the retail trade industry increased 6.6 percent over that time period.

Annual employment growth best in recent years

Since 1984, though, annual growth in these selected sectors has been better than it was in the early years of the decade. While employment in these sectors noted declines during the recessionary years from 1980 to 1983, increases have been noted each year since 1984. Just as the largest December-to-December employment growth in these sectors was noted between 1983 and 1984, so was the biggest increase in annual average employment. Employment in these sectors increased 4.7 percent from 1983 to 1984. Employment noted a slight increase of 1.3 percent from 1984 to 1985, then remained relatively stable from 1985 to 1986. But 1987 brought these sectors the second highest annual increase noted since 1980, with employment increasing 3.5 percent to a level of 16,494. Only time will tell what kind of a holiday season Santa brought South Dakota retailers this year.

South Dakota's Labor Market in November

In November 1988, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 261,100. This is an increase of 3,600 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

All industry groups showed employment growth or remained the same from year-ago levels.

The services industry posted a 1,400 job increase from year-ago levels and led all industries in job growth. The health sector comprised approximately half of the job increase in this industry. The remaining sectors posting growth over year-ago levels were: hotels; business and social; amusement/recreation; and educational services.

The wholesale and retail trade industry added the second largest number of jobs from November 1987 to November 1988, with employment up 1,000. Nine hundred of the job growth in trade was found in the retail division. The sectors of food stores, automotive dealers, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores accounted for the majority of this job increase.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry added 500 jobs from year-ago levels. Four hundred of this increase was found in the sector of credit agencies other than banks. The increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate the added workload for firms in the business of granting credit.

The transportation and public utilities industry added 400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. This was distributed equally between the communication and transportation divisions. The communication sector is continuing its slow climb back to employment levels which were recorded prior to the centralization and deregulation of this industry. The job growth in the transportation division occurred among motor freight, air transportation and transportation services.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1988 decreased 2,100 jobs (or -0.8 percent) over the month to an employment level of 261,100. This decrease is customary for this time of year, with the state's more seasonal industries playing a big part in the decline.

The largest job decrease over the month was in construction, which lost 1,300 jobs. The amount of this decline is as seasonally expected, and this industry is following its normal pattern for this time of year.

The manufacturing industry decreased 500 jobs over the month, partially attributable to a temporary plant layoff in the durable goods sector which occurred during early November.

Employment in the remaining industry groups remained relatively stable over the month. Although the wholesale and retail trade industry posted just a 100 job increase, there was varied activity occurring among the different sectors of this industry. General merchandise stores increased their employment by 400, due to the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate holiday shoppers. The eating and drinking establishment sector is still in its seasonal downswing after the tourism season and decreased 400 jobs.

Local education in government posted a 400 job increase over the month. This increase is partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1988 was 348,900 with 334,000 South Dakotan's employed and 14,900 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.3 percent, a slight increase from the October rate of 4.2 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1988 (1)				November 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2 (3)	120,611,000	113,809,000	6,802,000	5.6 (3)
South Dakota	348,900	334,000	14,900	4.3	358,500	340,300	18,200	5.1
Sioux Falls MSA	70,796	67,715	3,081	4.4	74,619	69,916	4,703	6.3
Rapid City MSA	38,206	36,403	1,803	4.7	39,471	37,762	1,709	4.3
Aurora	1,433	1,389	44	3.1	1,357	1,343	14	1.0
Beadle	9,305	9,008	297	3.2	9,413	9,050	363	3.9
Bennett	1,389	1,330	59	4.2	1,397	1,363	34	2.4
Bon Homme	3,466	3,299	167	4.8	3,514	3,437	77	2.2
Brookings	14,111	13,492	619	4.4	13,466	12,811	655	4.9
Brown	20,178	19,250	928	4.6	20,868	19,669	1,199	5.7
Brule	2,519	2,464	55	2.2	2,677	2,520	157	5.9
Buffalo	386	356	30	7.8	462	414	48	10.4
Butte	3,410	3,135	275	8.1	3,777	3,620	157	4.2
Campbell	1,094	1,047	47	4.3	1,101	1,075	26	2.4
Charles Mix	3,809	3,665	144	3.8	3,930	3,747	183	4.7
Clark	1,845	1,764	81	4.4	1,849	1,780	69	3.7
Clay	6,318	6,038	280	4.4	6,545	6,150	395	6.0
Codington	12,238	11,814	424	3.5	12,040	11,452	588	4.9
Corson	1,545	1,460	85	5.5	1,546	1,427	119	7.7
Custer	3,659	3,559	100	2.7	3,285	3,112	173	5.3
Davison	9,278	9,077	201	2.2	9,103	8,799	304	3.3
Day	3,361	3,211	150	4.5	3,544	3,306	238	6.7
Deuel	2,259	2,168	91	4.0	2,273	2,176	97	4.3
Dewey	1,891	1,808	83	4.4	2,088	1,939	149	7.1
Douglas	1,703	1,639	64	3.8	1,787	1,763	24	1.3
Edmunds	2,107	1,965	142	6.7	2,418	2,253	165	6.8
Fall River	3,388	3,204	184	5.4	3,735	3,574	161	4.3
Faulk	1,138	1,123	15	1.3	1,219	1,173	46	3.8
Grant	4,074	3,934	140	3.4	4,292	4,125	167	3.9
Gregory	2,403	2,325	78	3.2	2,460	2,329	131	5.3
Haakon	1,173	1,122	51	4.3	1,310	1,278	32	2.4
Hamlin	2,288	2,169	119	5.2	2,509	2,374	135	5.4
Hand	1,947	1,909	38	2.0	2,072	2,046	26	1.3
Hanson	1,208	1,130	78	6.5	1,490	1,430	60	4.0
Harding	772	768	4	0.5	800	748	52	6.5
Hughes	8,904	8,694	210	2.4	8,973	8,677	296	3.3
Hutchinson	4,188	4,021	167	4.0	4,264	4,105	159	3.7
Hyde	849	841	8	0.9	916	900	16	1.7
Jackson	1,685	1,475	210	12.5	1,574	1,431	143	9.1

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1988 (1)				November 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,094	1,045	49	4.5	1,182	1,166	16	1.4
Jones	687	651	36	5.2	647	629	18	2.8
Kingsbury	2,583	2,479	104	4.0	3,094	2,973	121	3.9
Lake	5,508	5,260	248	4.5	5,484	5,137	347	6.3
Lawrence	10,657	10,074	583	5.5	10,322	9,734	588	5.7
Lincoln	7,436	7,173	263	3.5	7,656	7,138	518	6.8
Lyman	1,631	1,589	42	2.6	1,489	1,390	99	6.6
McCook	2,829	2,689	140	4.9	3,067	2,825	242	7.9
McPherson	1,473	1,373	100	6.8	1,715	1,646	69	4.0
Marshall	2,254	2,176	78	3.5	2,296	2,209	87	3.8
Meade	9,298	8,872	426	4.6	9,009	8,679	330	3.7
Mellette	804	760	44	5.5	1,085	1,010	75	6.9
Miner	1,566	1,488	78	5.0	1,382	1,291	91	6.6
Minnehaha	70,796	67,715	3,081	4.4	74,619	69,916	4,703	6.3
Moody	3,346	3,166	180	5.4	3,241	3,124	117	3.6
Pennington	38,206	36,403	1,803	4.7	39,471	37,762	1,709	4.3
Perkins	2,342	2,259	83	3.5	2,368	2,304	64	2.7
Potter	1,438	1,343	95	6.6	1,554	1,449	105	6.8
Roberts	4,673	4,470	203	4.3	4,625	4,357	268	5.8
Sanborn	1,115	1,071	44	3.9	1,199	1,112	87	7.3
Shannon	2,508	2,269	239	9.5	2,488	2,287	201	8.1
Spink	3,563	3,495	68	1.9	3,858	3,727	131	3.4
Stanley	1,579	1,530	49	3.1	1,640	1,569	71	4.3
Sully	769	756	13	1.7	821	807	14	1.7
Todd	2,768	2,609	159	5.7	2,695	2,498	197	7.3
Tripp	3,265	3,125	140	4.3	3,197	3,074	123	3.8
Turner	4,052	3,897	155	3.8	4,122	3,886	236	5.7
Union	5,169	4,902	267	5.2	5,110	4,812	298	5.8
Walworth	2,968	2,779	189	6.4	3,116	2,965	151	4.8
Yankton	10,253	10,031	222	2.2	10,740	10,315	425	4.0
Ziebach	960	930	30	3.1	1,139	1,105	34	3.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.9. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

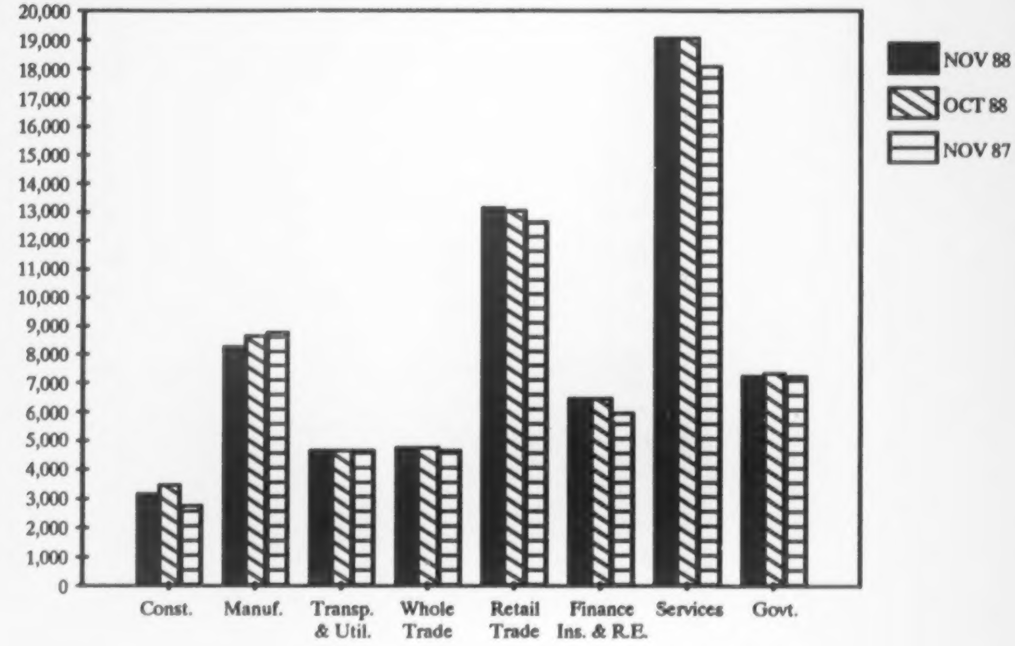
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	261,100	263,200	257,500	-.8	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	201,300	203,500	197,900	-1.1	1.7
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	.0
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	11,700	10,200	-11.1	2.0
MANUFACTURING	30,100	30,600	30,100	-1.6	.0
Durable Goods	16,400	16,800	16,600	-2.4	-1.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,000	10,300	10,300	-2.9	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	13,700	13,800	13,500	-.7	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,100	7,900	-1.2	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,900	12,400	-.8	3.2
Transportation	7,600	7,700	7,400	-1.3	2.7
Communication	3,000	3,000	2,800	.0	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,200	2,300	4.5	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,200	68,100	67,200	.1	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,600	16,500	.0	.6
Durable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	51,600	51,400	50,700	.4	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,800	8,400	8,900	4.8	-1.1
Food Stores	8,300	8,200	8,000	1.2	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,600	14,200	.7	3.5
Finance	9,300	9,300	8,800	.0	5.7
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,300	4,000	2.3	10.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	62,600	63,100	61,200	-.8	2.3
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,500	17,100	16,300	-3.5	1.2
Personal and Business	8,200	8,000	8,100	2.5	1.2
Medical and Health Services	24,200	24,200	23,600	.0	2.5
Hospitals	10,900	10,900	10,600	.0	2.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,300	12,900	.0	3.1
Educational Services	5,100	5,100	4,600	.0	10.9
Social Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	.0	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	9,000	.0	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	59,800	59,700	59,600	.2	.3
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,800	.0	-.9
State	16,400	16,400	16,100	.0	1.9
State Education	7,900	7,800	7,800	1.3	1.3
Local	32,800	32,500	32,700	.9	.3
Local Education	19,500	19,100	19,400	2.1	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

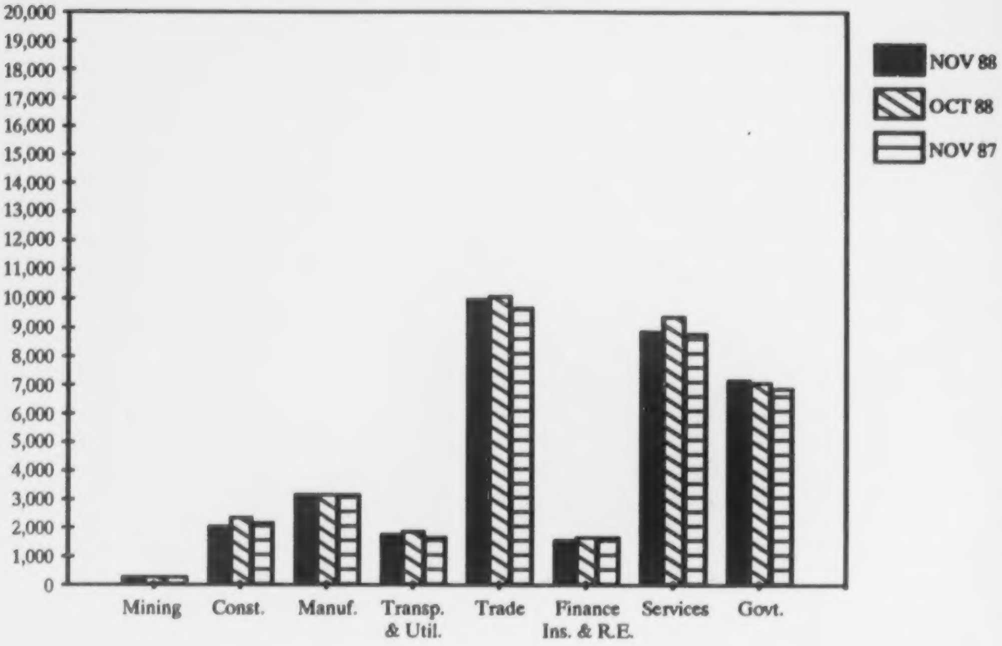


	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,200	67,800	65,300	-.9	2.9
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	3,500	2,800	-8.6	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,700	8,800	-4.6	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE	18,000	17,900	17,400	.6	3.4
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	13,200	13,100	12,700	.8	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,500	6,000	.0	8.3
SERVICES	19,100	19,100	18,100	.0	5.5
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,400	7,300	-1.4	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,000	36,000	34,400	-2.8	1.7
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,400	2,200	-12.5	-4.5
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,900	1,700	-5.3	5.9
TRADE	10,000	10,100	9,700	-1.0	3.1
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,900	.0	5.3
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,700	1,700	-5.9	-5.9
SERVICES	8,900	9,400	8,800	-5.3	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,100	6,900	1.4	4.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Private	166,400	168,400	163,200	33.5	34.4	33.9
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	41.5	42.1	42.0
Construction	8,700	9,800	7,500	39.7	42.2	39.2
Manufacturing	22,700	23,200	23,400	41.4	41.5	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,700	10,800	10,300	38.9	39.3	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59,700	59,700	59,000	30.7	31.8	31.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,700	10,600	10,200	35.4	37.0	37.2
Services	51,900	52,300	50,700	30.3	31.1	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Private	$245.56	$255.59	$248.49	$7.33	$7.43	$7.33
Mining	507.96	511.52	522.48	12.24	12.15	12.44
Construction	384.69	410.61	382.59	9.69	9.73	9.76
Manufacturing	337.00	338.23	334.70	8.14	8.15	7.95
Transportation & Public Utilities	400.28	405.97	394.84	10.29	10.33	10.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade	189.42	196.84	200.66	6.17	6.19	6.37
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	253.82	278.24	274.54	7.17	7.52	7.38
Services	201.50	212.10	197.70	6.65	6.82	6.59

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,200	6,600	6,800	45.2	44.6	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	39.5	40.5	41.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$381.04	$370.63	$354.49	$8.43	$8.31	$7.86
Rapid City MSA	303.76	324.00	319.42	7.69	8.00	7.66

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Sex, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Male	1,055	688	1,708
Female	954	704	748
Race, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
White	1,809	1,244	2,236
Nonwhite	200	148	220
Age, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Under 45	1,493	1,018	1,710
Over 45	516	374	746
[2]Industry, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Mining	27	15	29
Construction	277	89	371
Manufacturing	660	308	1,070
Transportation & Public Utilities	160	188	71
Trade	331	313	381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	81	58	62
Services	341	327	347
Government	132	94	125
[2]Occupation, Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
Professional & Managerial	281	263	287
Clerical and Sales	374	375	332
Services	205	173	257
Processing	56	42	699
Machine Trade	80	60	85
Benchwork	414	161	121
Structural Work	377	175	489
Other	222	143	186
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,009	1,392	2,456
1-2 Weeks	438	382	1,054
3-4 Weeks	413	156	229
5-14 Weeks	723	524	653
15 Weeks & Over	435	330	520

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[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,804	1,351	2,243	107.5	25.0
B. Weeks Compensated	8,704	5,230	7,975	66.4	9.1
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$601,356	$450,384	$534,988	33.5	12.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$44,013,600	$43,845,800	$43,751,500	.4	.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,980	5,757	5,401	-13.5	-7.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,209	4,525	3,498	-29.1	-8.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,708	5,279	4,347	-29.8	-14.7

	Nov. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$84,967

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Nov.1988 People	Nov.1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	73	$16,936
J. Partial Employment	34	$2,686

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	120.3	120.2	115.4	0.1	4.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	139.9	139.3	133.2	0.4	5.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	138,052	136,532	127,324	1.1	8.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,563	1,542	1,661	1.4	-5.9
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.05	10.00	8.78	0.05	1.27

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

December 1988 Published January 1989

South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried industries saw increased employment in 1988

The end of a year is a time for reflection. As the new year begins, it is interesting to examine what changes occurred in South Dakota's labor market. In 1988, South Dakota noted substantial job growth in its nonfarm wage and salaried employment, by adding 7,100 jobs to its labor market. The 264,000 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs marked the highest annual average level recorded in South Dakota. This is the seventh consecutive year that South Dakota has experienced job growth.

The addition of 7,100 jobs to South Dakota's labor market gave the state its largest year-to-year percentage increase noted (2.8 percent) since 1984. From 1983 to 1984, South Dakota experienced a tremendous over-the-year nonfarm wage and salaried employment increase as it began to recover from the recession of the early 1980s.

In order to examine year-to-year employment changes, annual averages are calculated. Annual averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of some of the changes that occurred in South Dakota's major industries in 1988.

Services

Because one in every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs is in the services industry, it is not surprising that this industry led all industries in job growth in 1988. This industry posted an employment level of 64,900, which was a 2,800 job increase from 1987. Because of the diversity of this industry, and the fact that more than ever before society is demanding the services this industry supplies, South Dakota has seen steady growth.

For the second year in a row, the medical and health services division dominated job growth in the services industry, by adding approximately 1,000 jobs. Health care, especially hospitals, is becoming more concentrated in urban centers with fewer employers in rural areas. As this occurs, more health care providers are attempting to provide more and different types of specialized health care, such as open-heart surgery and cancer treatment. In past years, many of these services were available only out of state.

The growth in health services may be partially attributed to the increasing longevity of the population and more emphasis being placed on health care and fitness. Other factors contributing to increased employment is the continuing popularity of outpatient medical care, hospices, home health care, dependent care for adults, and drug and alcohol treatment centers.

The hotel, amusement, personal and business division showed a job increase of 1,100 in 1988. This was a 6.3 percent increase from 1987 levels. Much of the increased activity in employment occurred because of the demand for temporary workers, computer and data processing services and increased video rental. Hotels and motels posted slight employment growth. However, these businesses may have experienced a larger employment growth if forest fires would not have occurred during the peak of the tourist season.

The social and membership services sectors also saw annual average increases in areas such as counseling and residential care centers.

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Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry posted a 1,500 job increase over 1987 levels. The annual average employment in this industry for 1988 was 30,800, which increased 5.1 percent from 1987 to 1988. This industry makes up approximately 12 percent of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs.

The manufacturing industry remained a very cyclical industry in 1988. Several industries with large employers remained in a state of flux because of labor contract negotiations, financial problems, and foreign competition. However, the manufacturing industry also saw a major revitalization through the expansion of many smaller manufacturing firms.

Much of the job increase in this industry occurred in the durable goods division, especially in businesses that produce farm, construction and industrial machinery; and fabricated metals.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

The trade industry in South Dakota grew 2.2 percent in 1988 and added 1,500 jobs. This industry's annual average employment for 1988 was 68,900. This employment accounted for more than 26 percent of the state's nonfarm wage and salaried jobs.

The general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores sector of this industry accounted for more than 500 of the 800 job growth in the retail trade division. The grand opening of department stores in different areas of the state contributed a great deal to this increase. Along with the addition of more stores, an extended Christmas shopping period, with good weather, helped increase the need for additional workers in 1988.

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations also saw increased job activity in 1988. Much of the employment growth in the automotive dealerships occurred because of the increasing number of used vehicle dealerships. Gasoline stations saw increased employment because of expanded convenience services.

Convenience stores continued to make their presence felt in both urban and rural areas during 1988. Convenience stores, especially in recreation areas, did well as more and more South Dakotans took in-state three-day mini-vacations. These establishments also continued to follow the lead of food stores in 1988, and expanded their product lines beyond gas and groceries, to include such services and items as video rentals and liquor products.

Although employment in the eating and drinking sector of this industry continued to grow in 1988, this sector traditionally sees a substantial turnover of businesses. In 1988, many new establishments opened, hoping to find their niche in the market, taking the place of other businesses which closed because of changing demographic, economic, and eating choice changes.

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities industry recorded an annual average employment level of 13,700 for 1988. This was an increase of 900 jobs (or 7.0 percent) over 1987 levels.

Several changes occurred in the transportation division of this industry. The transportation division felt the loss of the trucking portion of a major firm. However, employment in this division continued to increase. Some of the employment was recouped when a transportation service firm, which was previously classified in the services industry, was added to the transportation division.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The finance, insurance and real estate industry ended 1988 with an annual average employment level of 14,500, adding 200 jobs from 1987. This industry has enjoyed consistent employment growth since 1958.

Although this industry remained relatively stable in 1988, much of the growth that did occur took place in credit agencies, other than banks. It appears that growth in this industry was due to increased workload, as South Dakota credit agencies saw more credit activity occurring.

Banks and savings and loan companies continued to consolidate with stronger financial institutions. Thus, this sector experienced a slight employment decrease during 1988.

In the insurance sector, the independent insurance agents showed employment growth while insurance agents representing a single company experienced no employment growth.

Mining

Although the mining industry is South Dakota's smallest industry, it continued to remain the states most stable industry during 1988. Mining employment grew by a modest 100 jobs from 1987 to 1988, and has remained stable or fluctuated only slightly since 1974.

Because South Dakota has the largest gold mine in the United States, most of this industry's employment is created by mining for gold in the Black Hills. Several new firms have recently started surface mining for gold, which seems to be resulting in a shift from underground to surface mining.

Construction

After experiencing several years of continued job growth, the construction industry declined by 300 jobs over 1987 levels.

The first six months of 1988 showed lower employment levels with the remainder of the year paralleling 1987 levels. Larger businesses in the construction industry, especially highway and street contractors, employed fewer workers in 1988. Even though the building and special trade construction increased in the number of firms, they did not hire enough workers to make up for the loss of employment in larger businesses.

Commercial and residential construction activity occurred mainly in areas showing population growth.

Government

Federal government ended 1988 with an annual average employment level of 10,800, decreasing slightly from 1987 levels. The national security sector of federal government, however, added 200 jobs because of the addition of a work shift at a retail facility at Ellsworth Air Force Base. This increase somewhat offset the decreases which occurred throughout federal government.

State government remained relatively unchanged during 1988, with an annual average employment of 16,000. Local government posted an average employment growth of 500 jobs during 1988. Three hundred of these jobs were in the local education sector and can be attributed to the hiring of additional teachers because of increased enrollment in elementary schools in certain regions of the state. This sector also saw increased employment because of the addition and expansion of services in gifted and special education programs.

Statewide South Dakota Nonfarm Employment

1987 - 1988 Annual Averages

Industry Title	1988 Average	1987 Average	Net Change 87-88	Percent Change 87-88	Percent of Total
Total Nonfarm	**264,000**	**256,900**	**7,100**	**2.8**	**100.0**
Mining	2,700	2,700	0	.0	1.0
Construction	9,300	9,600	-300	-3.1	3.5
Manufacturing	30,800	29,300	1,500	5.1	11.7
Durable Goods	17,100	16,100	1,000	6.2	6.5
Nondurable Goods	13,700	13,200	500	3.8	5.2
Transportation & Utilities	13,700	12,800	900	7.0	5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	68,900	67,400	1,500	2.2	26.1
Wholesale Trade	17,500	16,900	600	3.6	6.6
Retail Trade	51,400	50,500	900	1.8	19.5
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	14,500	14,300	200	1.4	5.5
Services	64,900	62,100	2,800	4.5	24.6
Government	59,300	58,900	400	.7	22.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1988 (1)				December 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,120,000	115,978,000	6,142,000	5.0 (3)	120,206,000	113,679,000	6,526,000	5.4 (3)
South Dakota	346,500	330,400	16,100	4.6	351,100	334,300	16,800	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	70,676	67,426	3,250	4.6	74,047	70,172	3,875	5.2
Rapid City MSA	38,928	36,997	1,931	5.0	39,618	37,711	1,907	4.8
Aurora	1,348	1,336	12	0.9	1,318	1,301	17	1.3
Beadle	9,358	8,970	388	4.1	9,172	8,844	328	3.6
Bennett	1,365	1,320	45	3.3	1,335	1,306	29	2.2
Bon Homme	3,280	3,235	45	1.4	3,383	3,316	67	2.0
Brookings	14,847	13,499	1,348	9.1	13,212	12,557	655	5.0
Brown	19,592	18,737	855	4.4	20,682	19,511	1,171	5.7
Brule	2,404	2,365	39	1.6	2,478	2,388	90	3.6
Buffalo	372	345	27	7.3	461	423	38	8.2
Butte	3,242	3,097	145	4.5	3,765	3,542	223	5.9
Campbell	1,103	1,031	72	6.5	1,064	1,020	44	4.1
Charles Mix	3,775	3,595	180	4.8	3,755	3,630	125	3.3
Clark	1,796	1,716	80	4.5	1,833	1,725	108	5.9
Clay	6,202	5,952	250	4.0	6,210	5,972	238	3.8
Codington	12,283	11,744	539	4.4	11,966	11,323	643	5.4
Corson	1,442	1,380	62	4.3	1,508	1,412	96	6.4
Custer	3,819	3,615	204	5.3	3,181	2,987	194	6.1
Davison	9,294	9,048	246	2.6	9,014	8,722	292	3.2
Day	3,342	3,107	235	7.0	3,373	3,166	207	6.1
Deuel	2,210	2,152	58	2.6	2,121	2,029	92	4.3
Dewey	1,881	1,765	116	6.2	2,068	1,905	163	7.9
Douglas	1,637	1,579	58	3.5	1,839	1,678	161	8.8
Edmunds	2,018	1,917	101	5.0	2,186	2,107	79	3.6
Fall River	3,268	3,138	130	4.0	3,652	3,506	146	4.0
Faulk	1,127	1,088	39	3.5	1,156	1,141	15	1.3
Grant	4,008	3,841	167	4.2	4,198	4,006	192	4.6
Gregory	2,364	2,288	76	3.2	2,342	2,258	84	3.6
Haakon	1,132	1,107	25	2.2	1,263	1,228	35	2.8
Hamlin	2,282	2,137	145	6.4	2,401	2,293	108	4.5
Hand	1,884	1,806	78	4.1	1,990	1,934	56	2.8
Hanson	1,112	1,062	50	4.5	1,382	1,357	25	1.8
Harding	751	743	8	1.1	710	698	12	1.7
Hughes	9,123	8,788	335	3.7	8,908	8,610	298	3.3
Hutchinson	4,200	3,973	227	5.4	4,068	3,934	134	3.3
Hyde	862	798	64	7.4	867	832	35	4.0
Jackson	1,435	1,375	60	4.2	1,406	1,356	50	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1988 (1)				December 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,043	1,029	14	1.3	1,148	1,106	42	3.7
Jones	648	592	56	8.6	623	588	35	5.6
Kingsbury	2,537	2,366	171	6.7	2,934	2,825	109	3.7
Lake	5,361	5,154	207	3.9	5,295	5,038	257	4.9
Lawrence	10,528	10,047	481	4.6	10,123	9,518	605	6.0
Lincoln	7,261	6,941	320	4.4	7,434	6,948	486	6.5
Lyman	1,571	1,511	60	3.8	1,364	1,289	75	5.5
McCook	2,755	2,641	114	4.1	2,850	2,729	121	4.2
McPherson	1,412	1,325	87	6.2	1,602	1,535	67	4.2
Marshall	2,233	2,101	132	5.9	2,264	2,143	121	5.3
Meade	9,136	8,729	407	4.5	8,881	8,422	459	5.2
Mellette	779	740	39	5.0	993	928	65	6.5
Miner	1,581	1,567	14	0.9	1,251	1,230	21	1.7
Minnehaha	70,676	67,426	3,250	4.6	74,047	70,172	3,875	5.2
Moody	3,299	3,092	207	6.3	3,239	3,035	204	6.3
Pennington	38,928	36,997	1,931	5.0	39,618	37,711	1,907	4.8
Perkins	2,245	2,204	41	1.8	2,247	2,199	48	2.1
Potter	1,345	1,316	29	2.2	1,486	1,402	84	5.7
Roberts	4,433	4,140	293	6.6	4,467	4,160	307	6.9
Sanborn	1,093	1,039	54	4.9	1,177	1,154	23	2.0
Shannon	2,449	2,263	186	7.6	2,435	2,233	202	8.3
Spink	3,545	3,464	81	2.3	3,733	3,614	119	3.2
Stanley	1,593	1,498	95	6.0	1,615	1,525	90	5.6
Sully	746	727	19	2.5	782	769	13	1.7
Todd	2,651	2,540	111	4.2	2,544	2,404	140	5.5
Tripp	3,165	3,043	122	3.9	3,064	2,993	71	2.3
Turner	4,112	3,798	314	7.6	3,991	3,770	221	5.5
Union	5,045	4,814	231	4.6	4,989	4,693	296	5.9
Walworth	2,958	2,809	149	5.0	3,024	2,915	109	3.6
Yankton	10,292	9,995	297	2.9	10,497	10,155	342	3.3
Ziebach	894	873	21	2.3	1,126	1,099	27	2.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.8. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

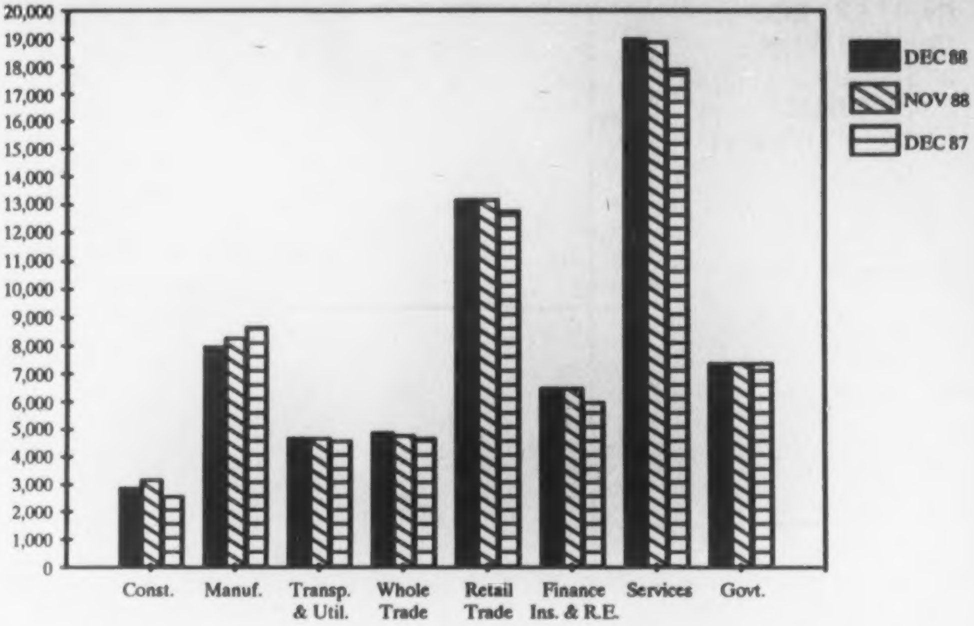
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	260,100	261,600	256,300	-.6	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	200,000	201,600	196,200	-.8	1.9
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	9,200	10,400	9,200	-11.5	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,400	30,100	29,800	-2.3	-1.3
Durable Goods	16,100	16,300	16,600	-1.2	-3.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,800	9,900	10,400	-1.0	-5.8
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,700	13,200	-2.2	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	8,200	7,600	-4.9	2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,000	12,800	12,400	1.6	4.8
Transportation	7,900	7,600	7,400	3.9	6.8
Communication	2,900	2,900	2,700	.0	7.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,700	68,400	67,300	.4	2.1
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,600	16,500	.0	.6
Durable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,100	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	52,000	51,800	50,800	.4	2.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,300	9,000	9,100	3.3	2.2
Food Stores	8,300	8,300	8,000	.0	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,700	14,200	.0	3.5
Finance	9,400	9,300	8,800	1.1	6.8
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,400	3,900	.0	12.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	62,600	62,700	60,900	-.2	2.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,500	16,500	16,100	.0	2.5
Personal and Business	7,900	8,100	7,800	-2.5	1.3
Medical and Health Services	24,300	24,300	23,600	.0	3.0
Hospitals	10,900	11,000	10,700	-.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,900	.8	3.9
Educational Services	5,000	5,100	4,600	-2.0	8.7
Social Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	.0	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,900	9,000	-1.1	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	60,100	60,000	60,100	.2	.0
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,800	.0	-.9
State	16,300	16,400	16,300	-.6	.0
State Education	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0
Local	33,000	32,900	33,100	.3	-.3
Local Education	19,700	19,600	19,600	.5	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

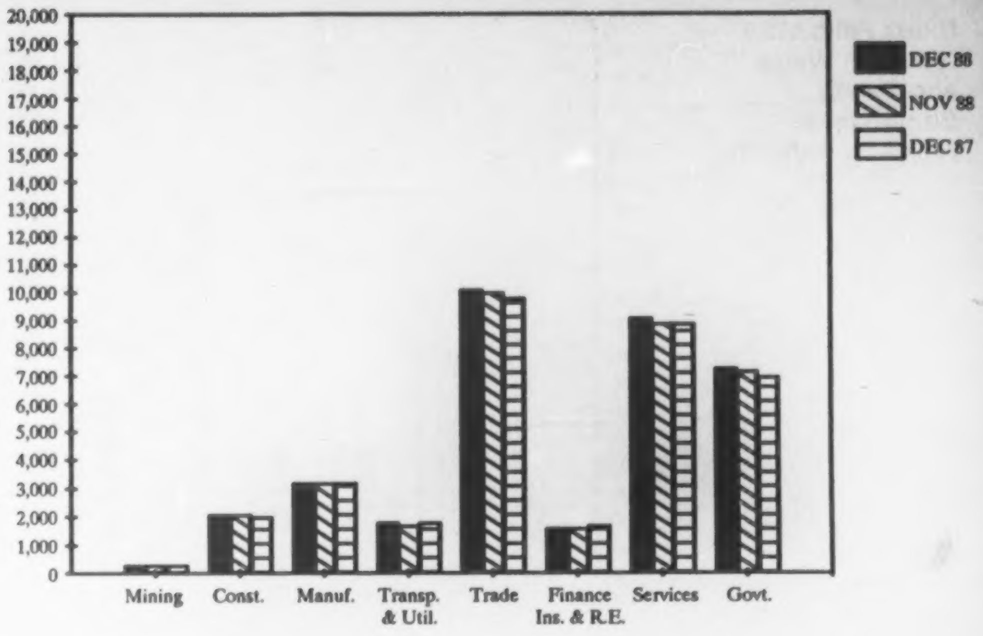


	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,600	67,200	64,700	-.9	2.9
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	3,200	2,600	-9.4	11.5
MANUFACTURING	8,000	8,300	8,700	-3.6	-8.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	18,000	18,000	17,500	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	13,200	13,200	12,800	.0	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,500	6,000	.0	8.3
SERVICES	19,000	18,900	17,900	.5	6.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,400	35,000	34,500	1.1	2.6
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,000	.0	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,700	1,800	5.9	.0
TRADE	10,100	10,000	9,800	1.0	3.1
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	1,900	5.0	10.5
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,700	.0	-5.9
SERVICES	9,100	8,900	8,900	2.2	2.2
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,200	7,000	1.4	4.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Private	165,500	166,600	161,700	34.2	33.5	33.5
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,000	40.4	41.6	42.2
Construction	7,400	8,600	6,700	36.8	39.6	37.1
Manufacturing	22,000	22,700	23,000	43.2	41.2	42.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,900	10,600	10,200	39.7	39.0	38.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,300	60,000	59,000	31.7	30.8	31.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,700	10,700	10,200	35.8	35.5	34.4
Services	52,100	51,900	50,500	31.2	30.5	29.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Private	$252.40	$246.23	$244.55	$7.38	$7.35	$7.30
Mining	497.73	502.53	530.45	12.32	12.08	12.57
Construction	366.90	383.33	355.79	9.97	9.68	9.59
Manufacturing	358.56	337.84	346.80	8.30	8.20	8.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	410.50	400.92	394.35	10.34	10.28	10.19
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.64	190.04	199.08	6.14	6.17	6.28
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.20	259.86	249.06	7.38	7.32	7.24
Services	213.10	204.96	195.06	6.83	6.72	6.59

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	6,200	6,600	44.1	45.2	43.6
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	40.1	39.8	42.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$385.88	$381.04	$349.67	$8.75	$8.43	$8.02
Rapid City MSA	342.45	310.84	327.18	8.54	7.81	7.79

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sex, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Male	1,875	1,055	2,855
Female	731	954	846
Race, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
White	2,373	1,809	3,444
Nonwhite	233	200	257
Age, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Under 45	1,973	1,493	2,698
Over 45	633	516	1,003
[2]Industry, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Mining	88	27	64
Construction	808	277	912
Manufacturing	546	660	1,465
Transportation & Public Utilities	190	160	103
Trade	421	331	505
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63	81	63
Services	354	341	407
Government	136	132	182
[2]Occupation, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Professional & Managerial	262	281	315
Clerical and Sales	352	374	365
Services	247	205	354
Processing	96	56	950
Machine Trade	120	80	115
Benchwork	178	414	123
Structural Work	981	377	1,076
Other	370	222	403
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
1-2 Weeks	675	438	790
3-4 Weeks	443	413	769
5-14 Weeks	924	723	1,476
15 Weeks & Over	564	435	666

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,866	2,804	3,556	2.2	-19.4
B. Weeks Compensated	10,044	8,704	17,097	15.4	-41.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,065,057	$601,356	$1,662,033	77.1	-35.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,943,500	$44,013,600	$42,186,900	-.2	4.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,707	4,980	6,450	14.6	-11.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,499	3,209	4,059	9.0	-13.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	4,341	3,708	4,955	17.1	-12.4

	Dec. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$75,156

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Dec. 1988 People	Dec. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	57	$13,224
J. Partial Employment	56	$4,424

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	120.5	120.3	115.4	0.2	4.4
Retail Trade Sales[2]	138,025	137,809	128,527	0.2	7.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[3]	1,524	1,558	1,399	-2.2	8.9

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY
1889 · 1989
South Dakota

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

January 1989 Published February 1989

Remember when . . .?

With South Dakota's centennial celebration under way, feelings of nostalgia are in the air, and ties to history are stronger than usual. As the state marks 100 years, different groups and communities across the state are each celebrating in their own way--and are all reflecting on their origins.

We thought our readers might like to take a look back in time at some of the state's labor-related history as well. A good portion of the state's 100-year history is devoid of records of the state's labor market, as the South Dakota State Employment Service (today's Department of Labor) was not established until 1935. It was affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service, which was a network of employment assistance offices established by the signing of the Wagner-Peyser Act by President Franklin Roosevelt on June 6, 1933.

The South Dakota State Employment Service brought about a whole new approach to finding and filling jobs--an approach which was much more systematic. According to publications which reference the early days of the Employment Service, the method used to fill job openings prior to its establishment was one whereby employers simply hung either "Help Wanted" signs or "No Help Wanted Today" signs in their windows.

But with the widespread high unemployment (about one-third of the nation's workforce) created by the stock market crash in 1929 and the Great Depression, there was a great demand for a public employment service. That same Department of Labor publication referenced above painted a good picture of what the situation was then. "Think back and you will remember being near a railroad track watching freight trains eastward and westward bound with the same number of men riding these trains in opposite directions, looking for jobs which did not exist, spending time and money which they could ill afford to do."

In the early days, the Employment Service "was the referral agency for pick and shovel, or agricultural workers." But as Employment Service programs became better established nationwide, they began serving workers across all occupational categories and employers throughout all industries.

As with most organizations, the South Dakota Employment Service saw many changes over the years. From records available on its early days, it seems obvious that it experienced its initial growth stage in a very important period--during World War II. Suddenly, the need to find jobs for workers (which spurred the need for its existence during the Depression) changed to a need to find workers for jobs--in government arsenals and in other industries essential to the national defense effort.

With the beginning of South Dakota's Unemployment Compensation Commission in 1937 (now the Unemployment Insurance Division of the South Dakota Department of Labor) came the first substantial record of employment data in the state. The Commission's first annual report, published in 1937, reported that there were 1,467 employing units in the state which reported employment covered by Unemployment Compensation. Those 1,467 businesses had a total of 44,288 covered employees.

President Roosevelt signed the Wagner-Peyser Bill

The fateful day when the ticker tape stopped

INSIDE...

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To show just how small the program and the state's employment base was at that time, we can compare those numbers to current data. There were 23,219 employers covered by Unemployment Insurance laws in 1987--over 15 times as many as in 1937. In 1987, those employers had 242,960 covered workers--almost five and a half times as many employees as fifty years earlier. Not only did employment in the state note substantial growth over that period, but Unemployment Insurance laws were changed and the program was expanded to include many more types of workers, such as government employees. Laws for eligibility under the program were much more restrictive in those days. For example, only those firms employing eight or more people were eligible.

South Dakota had just 61 restaurants

The changes noted over the 50-year period are even more pronounced when individual industries are considered. For example, there were 61 eating and drinking places reporting employment under the Unemployment Compensation program in 1937, and they employed 980 workers. In 1987, there were 1,393 employers in eating and drinking establishments covered by Unemployment Insurance laws. They had 17,905 employees. Some of the first restaurants covered under the Unemployment Compensation program were the Eagle Cafe in Watertown, Ryberg's Cafe in Mitchell and the Cozy Inn in Madison--none of which has been in business since the 1950s.

In 1937, there were just nine covered employers and 153 workers in the medical services industry. Today, there are 22 health services firms in the state which employ more workers than that each.

The first Unemployment Compensation check was actually not issued until early in 1939. The average weekly benefit in 1939 was $9.11. Today, the average weekly benefit is $121.08.

Shoes, cotton and underwear were major industries

Data on South Dakota nonfarm employment levels by industry was also first available in 1939, when South Dakota began participating in the Current Employment Survey conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The BLS published the first national employment estimates in 1915, for just four industries--boots and shoes; cotton; cotton finishing; and hosiery and underwear. New York and Wisconsin began participating in the program right away, and several more states began in the 1920s. But the largest expansion of the program occurred in the 1930s, largely because of the economic dislocations of the Great Depression and the need for employment data.

Those 1939 records for South Dakota show that its nonfarm employment was just 85,900--compared to 264,000 in 1988. The largest actual change in nonfarm employment over the 49-year period was in the services industry--in which employment mushroomed from 11,300 in 1939 to 64,900 in 1988. The largest percentage increase was noted in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. That industry's growth of 12,100 jobs from the 1939 level of 2,400 to 14,500 in 1988 equates to an increase of over 500 percent.

Mining companies had names like Bald Mountain, Gilt Edge and Holy Terror

The mining industry is the only one in which employment has declined since 1939. Mining employment in 1939 was 3,100; in 1988, employment in this industry averaged 2,700. It is interesting to note the descriptive names of the mining companies which were listed in a 1940s Department of Labor publication as "businesses engaged in large scale mining operations" at that time. They were Bald Mountain, Trojan, Canyon, Gilt Edge, Gold Mountain, Halcyon, Inca, Holy Terror, Richmond Hill and Homestake. Of those, only Homestake Mining Company is still in operation today, and is the largest mining employer in South Dakota.

Not only have the names associated with South Dakota mining changed over the years, but the actual mining operations have changed as well. The same 1940s article mentioned above told about how mining had changed from the late 1800s, when prospectors and claim jumpers panned for gold in Black Hills streams, to the 1940s mining operations conducted "in a maze of shafts and tunnels far below the earth's surface." Now, it seems that mining is experiencing yet another transition--toward surface mining.

Concept of Labor Bulletin began in 1949

Through the cooperative state-BLS program, nonfarm employment estimates have been collected each month since 1939. In November of 1949, the Department of Labor (at that point, called the Employment Security Department of South Dakota) began publishing those estimates each month in a "Monthly Report on Employment." In 1959 this monthly publication first became the Labor Bulletin as it is known today. Its format has changed many times over the years, from a simple report of tables of data prepared with a manual typewriter and a mimeograph machine to the multi-page publication of today which includes articles, graphics and is composed on desk-top publishing computer equipment and printed on an offset printing press.

Although records of the state's labor market are not available for reflection clear back to South Dakota's beginning, the earliest records that are available bring back memories (or, for younger South Dakotans, imagined thoughts) of the way things were. Sometimes, it takes thoughts of how things were in the past to make us realize the changes occurring around us now. Reflecting on changes which had been made in the South Dakota business community, the author of an article appearing in a 1940s publication of the Department of Labor wrote, "As the wheels of progress turn, business methods change. The livery stable has been replaced by the garage and taxicab, and the apothecary shop is today a modern drug store selling everything from handkerchiefs to ham sandwiches." Today, that "modern" drug store which that author wrote of is, in many communities, now a thing of the past. To many, a visit to the pharmacist today means a trip to the grocery store or discount store.

South Dakota's Labor Market in January

In January 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 258,000. This is an increase of 4,500 jobs (or 1.8 percent) from year-ago levels. All private industries showed employment growth over the year, with the exception of manufacturing--which posted a slight decrease. A contributing factor to this decrease was the staff reductions being made by a major manufacturing firm pending the sale and/or closure of its establishment.

Medical and health services once again led the job growth in the services industry. Hospitals posted a 500 job growth over the year, with other health services posting a growth of 400 jobs.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Although South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, decreases were noted over the month. Nonfarm employment decreased 7,500 jobs (or -2.8 percent) over the month. Employment typically reaches its lowest employment level during the first quarter of the year, due to the seasonality of South Dakota's industries.

The construction industry lost 1,500 jobs over the month. This decrease was distributed among the sectors of building, highway and street, and special trade contractors.

The ending of the holiday season renders its biggest impact on retail trade, and this industry decreased 2,500 jobs over the month.

Six hundred, or one-half, of the job decrease in services was found within private educational services. Employment typically decreases in January due to holiday vacations of work study students and support staff. Other divisions posting job decreases were hotels and business services. Business services employment declined as the demand for workers hired through temporary help service agencies decreased in January.

Government employment noted a decline of 1,100 jobs, which was found within state and local education. This employment decrease is following the same trend as private educational services.

The South Dakota labor force in January 1989 was 347,000, with 330,400 South Dakotan's employed and 16,600 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.8 percent, an increase from the December rate of 3.8 percent. Two factors were at play on this rise in the unemployment rate. The largest of these factors was the seasonal decreases noted in some of the state's industries--which typically push the unemployment rate up this time of year. In addition, staff cut-backs in several manufacturing firms also contributed to the higher unemployment rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1989 (1)				January 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,095,000	114,786,000	7,309,000	6.0 (3)	119,742,000	112,139,000	7,603,000	6.3 (3)
South Dakota	347,000	330,400	16,600	4.8	348,600	333,800	14,800	4.2
Sioux Falls MSA	72,482	69,237	3,245	4.5	73,105	69,646	3,459	4.7
Rapid City MSA	38,029	36,108	1,921	5.1	38,639	36,820	1,819	4.7
Aurora	1,338	1,320	18	1.3	1,402	1,368	34	2.4
Beadle	9,410	9,010	400	4.3	9,343	9,009	334	3.6
Bennett	1,315	1,287	28	2.1	1,403	1,376	27	1.9
Bon Homme	3,254	3,226	28	0.9	3,327	3,254	73	2.2
Brookings	14,305	13,555	750	5.2	13,560	12,995	565	4.2
Brown	19,987	18,605	1,382	6.9	20,644	19,797	847	4.1
Brule	2,480	2,354	126	5.1	2,515	2,395	120	4.8
Buffalo	367	337	30	8.2	409	386	23	5.6
Butte	3,283	3,085	198	6.0	3,495	3,306	189	5.4
Campbell	1,097	1,051	46	4.2	1,138	1,090	48	4.2
Charles Mix	3,825	3,647	178	4.7	3,831	3,739	92	2.4
Clark	1,765	1,641	124	7.0	1,779	1,724	55	3.1
Clay	6,230	5,972	258	4.1	6,293	6,109	184	2.9
Codington	12,151	11,567	584	4.8	11,734	11,221	513	4.4
Corson	1,478	1,388	90	6.1	1,495	1,425	70	4.7
Custer	3,539	3,355	184	5.2	3,311	3,157	154	4.7
Davison	9,366	8,988	378	4.0	9,002	8,768	234	2.6
Day	3,305	3,117	188	5.7	3,286	3,146	140	4.3
Deuel	2,241	2,133	108	4.8	2,247	2,136	111	4.9
Dewey	1,852	1,700	152	8.2	1,932	1,792	140	7.2
Douglas	1,614	1,556	58	3.6	1,649	1,624	25	1.5
Edmunds	2,054	1,908	146	7.1	2,169	2,072	97	4.5
Fall River	3,247	3,099	148	4.6	3,575	3,385	190	5.3
Faulk	1,073	1,061	12	1.1	1,131	1,094	37	3.3
Grant	4,010	3,800	210	5.2	4,175	3,961	214	5.1
Gregory	2,350	2,260	90	3.8	2,385	2,298	87	3.6
Haakon	1,161	1,111	50	4.3	1,210	1,168	42	3.5
Hamlin	2,292	2,154	138	6.0	2,226	2,156	70	3.1
Hand	1,855	1,813	42	2.3	1,942	1,903	39	2.0
Hanson	1,250	1,194	56	4.5	1,380	1,332	48	3.5
Harding	725	717	8	1.1	744	727	17	2.3
Hughes	9,027	8,751	276	3.1	8,846	8,643	203	2.3
Hutchinson	4,263	4,025	238	5.6	4,210	4,077	133	3.2
Hyde	862	812	50	5.8	848	828	20	2.4
Jackson	1,380	1,334	46	3.3	1,412	1,362	50	3.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	January 1989 (1)				January 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,044	1,030	14	1.3	1,187	1,153	34	2.9
Jones	644	570	74	11.5	625	589	36	5.8
Kingsbury	2,543	2,395	148	5.8	2,756	2,616	140	5.1
Lake	5,249	5,013	236	4.5	5,166	4,960	206	4.0
Lawrence	10,478	9,872	606	5.8	10,106	9,561	545	5.4
Lincoln	7,187	6,889	298	4.1	7,130	6,745	385	5.4
Lyman	1,572	1,494	78	5.0	1,522	1,469	53	3.5
McCook	2,716	2,572	144	5.3	2,755	2,655	100	3.6
McPherson	1,438	1,366	72	5.0	1,579	1,509	70	4.4
Marshall	2,258	2,150	108	4.8	2,263	2,176	87	3.8
Meade	9,127	8,631	496	5.4	9,162	8,702	460	5.0
Mellette	733	683	50	6.8	780	724	56	7.2
Miner	1,702	1,656	46	2.7	1,472	1,449	23	1.6
Minnehaha	72,482	69,237	3,245	4.5	73,105	69,646	3,459	4.7
Moody	3,276	3,106	170	5.2	3,233	3,083	150	4.6
Pennington	38,029	36,108	1,921	5.1	38,639	36,820	1,819	4.7
Perkins	2,281	2,217	64	2.8	2,413	2,355	58	2.4
Potter	1,345	1,315	30	2.2	1,420	1,392	28	2.0
Roberts	4,468	4,142	326	7.3	4,448	4,208	240	5.4
Sanborn	1,058	998	60	5.7	1,084	1,059	25	2.3
Shannon	2,466	2,288	178	7.2	2,489	2,328	161	6.5
Spink	3,569	3,473	96	2.7	3,670	3,589	81	2.2
Stanley	1,604	1,526	78	4.9	1,593	1,526	67	4.2
Sully	739	721	18	2.4	792	773	19	2.4
Todd	2,730	2,562	168	6.2	2,638	2,519	119	4.5
Tripp	3,157	3,061	96	3.0	3,195	3,106	89	2.8
Turner	3,959	3,783	176	4.4	4,031	3,820	211	5.2
Union	5,073	4,807	266	5.2	4,977	4,674	303	6.1
Walworth	2,922	2,784	138	4.7	2,947	2,821	126	4.3
Yankton	10,526	10,198	328	3.1	10,457	10,104	353	3.4
Ziebach	904	856	48	5.3	930	893	37	4.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.8. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

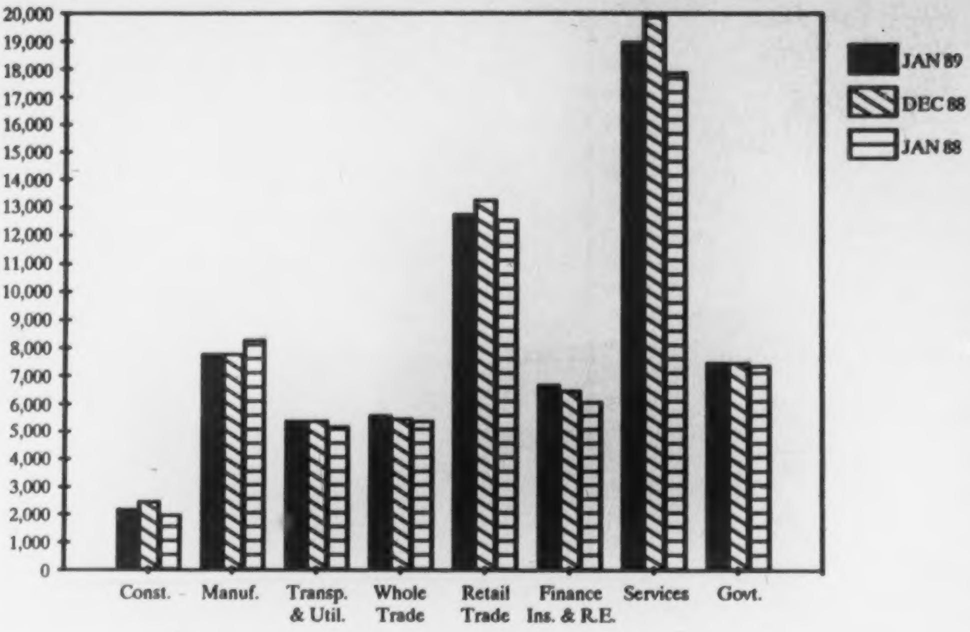
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	258,000	265,500	253,500	-2.8	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	198,600	205,000	194,100	-3.1	2.3
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	.0
CONSTRUCTION	6,800	8,300	6,800	-18.1	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,900	30,300	30,200	-1.3	-1.0
Durable Goods	16,100	16,600	16,800	-3.0	-4.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,500	9,900	10,400	-4.0	-8.7
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,700	13,400	.7	3.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,400	14,200	13,200	-5.6	1.5
Transportation	8,100	8,800	8,000	-8.0	1.3
Communication	3,100	3,100	2,800	.0	10.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	67,200	69,700	65,800	-3.6	2.1
Wholesale Trade	17,400	17,400	17,100	.0	1.8
Durable Goods	7,800	7,900	7,700	-1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,500	9,600	9,400	-1.0	1.1
Retail Trade	49,800	52,300	48,700	-4.8	2.3
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,200	10,200	9,000	-9.8	2.2
Food Stores	7,800	7,800	7,600	.0	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,800	14,700	14,000	.7	5.7
Finance	9,400	9,300	8,700	1.1	8.0
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,400	.0	2.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,500	4,400	3,900	2.3	15.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,500	3,500	3,400	.0	2.9
SERVICES	64,000	65,200	61,800	-1.8	3.6
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,000	17,600	16,300	-3.4	4.3
Personal and Business	8,400	8,600	8,200	-2.3	2.4
Medical and Health Services	25,200	25,200	24,300	.0	3.7
Hospitals	11,500	11,400	11,100	.9	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,200	-.7	3.8
Educational Services	4,400	5,000	4,300	-12.0	2.3
Social Services	4,600	4,600	4,400	.0	4.5
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,100	8,900	1.1	3.4
GOVERNMENT	59,400	60,500	59,400	-1.8	.0
Federal	10,600	10,800	10,900	-1.9	-2.8
State	15,800	16,300	15,600	-3.1	1.3
State Education	7,300	7,900	7,200	-7.6	1.4
Local	33,000	33,400	32,900	-1.2	.3
Local Education	19,800	20,100	19,800	-1.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

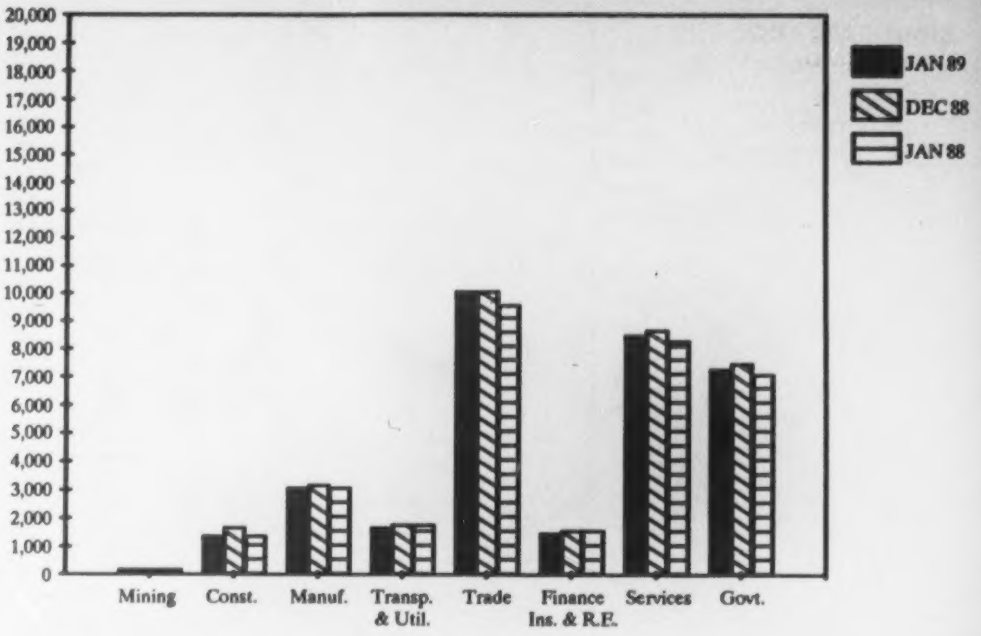


				Percent Change From	
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	67,000	68,500	65,000	-2.2	3.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,500	2,000	-12.0	10.0
MANUFACTURING	7,800	7,800	8,300	.0	-6.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,200	.0	3.8
TRADE	18,300	18,700	18,000	-2.1	1.7
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,500	5,400	1.8	3.7
Retail Trade	12,800	13,300	12,600	-3.8	1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,500	6,100	3.1	9.8
SERVICES	19,000	19,900	17,900	-4.5	6.1
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,500	7,400	.0	1.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,700	34,800	33,200	-3.2	1.5
MINING	200	200	200		
CONSTRUCTION	1,400	1,700	1,400	-17.6	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,800	1,800	-5.6	-5.6
TRADE	10,100	10,100	9,600	.0	5.2
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	16.7
Retail Trade	8,000	8,000	7,700	.0	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
SERVICES	8,500	8,700	8,300	-2.3	2.4
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,500	7,100	-2.7	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Private	163,700	169,300	160,000	33.8	34.4	33.2
Mining	2,100	2,200	2,100	39.3	40.5	42.0
Construction	5,300	6,600	5,000	37.2	37.7	35.4
Manufacturing	22,200	22,700	23,200	42.3	43.0	40.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,000	11,800	10,900	36.8	40.0	37.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	58,600	61,100	57,400	31.5	32.1	30.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,700	10,000	38.1	35.8	37.0
Services	53,600	54,200	51,500	30.9	31.3	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Private	$252.15	$253.53	$245.02	$7.46	$7.37	$7.38
Mining	489.29	496.94	537.18	12.45	12.27	12.79
Construction	381.67	384.16	356.48	10.26	10.19	10.07
Manufacturing	350.24	354.75	327.64	8.28	8.25	8.07
Transportation & Public Utilities	396.70	413.60	392.74	10.78	10.34	10.39
Wholesale & Retail Trade	197.82	198.06	194.04	6.28	6.17	6.30
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	278.51	260.27	276.76	7.31	7.27	7.48
Services	214.14	212.21	204.83	6.93	6.78	6.76

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,600	6,300	43.7	44.3	43.4
Rapid City MSA	2,300	2,400	2,400	40.7	40.4	39.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$385.43	$385.85	$350.67	$8.82	$8.71	$8.08
Rapid City MSA	330.08	338.96	318.38	8.11	8.39	8.04

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Sex, Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
Male	2,688	1,875	4,207
Female	997	731	1,049
Race, Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
White	3,408	2,373	4,956
Nonwhite	277	233	300
Age, Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
Under 45	2,757	1,973	3,830
Over 45	928	633	1,426
2/Industry, Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
Mining	167	88	163
Construction	1,279	808	1,700
Manufacturing	761	546	1,826
Transportation & Public Utilities	240	190	147
Trade	518	421	627
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	70	63	102
Services	500	354	507
Government	150	136	184
2/Occupation, Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
Professional & Managerial	320	262	341
Clerical and Sales	383	352	432
Services	377	247	450
Processing	116	96	1,093
Machine Trade	147	120	155
Benchwork	297	178	239
Structural Work	1,503	981	1,916
Other	542	370	630
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,685	2,606	5,256
1-2 Weeks	1,139	675	1,194
3-4 Weeks	542	443	582
5-14 Weeks	1,500	924	2,793
15 Weeks & Over	504	564	687

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,944	2,866	3,202	2.7	-8.1
B. Weeks Compensated	14,316	10,044	20,006	42.5	-28.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,297,952	$1,065,057	$1,918,114	21.9	-32.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,735,200	$43,943,500	$41,110,200	-.5	6.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,611	5,707	5,506	-1.7	1.9
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,758	3,499	3,234	-21.2	-14.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,595	4,341	4,040	-17.2	-11.0

	January 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$71,885

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	January 1989 People	January 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	46	$10,672
J. Partial Employment	46	$3,634

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	121.1	120.5	115.7	0.5	4.7
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	140.6	134.4	0.4	5.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	138,913	138,153	138,292	0.6	0.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,693	1,568	1,391	8.0	21.7

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

February 1989 Published March 1989

Test your understanding of labor force data

There are several questions about labor force levels (employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate) that arise from time to time. An accurate understanding of what this data means is very important to all who use it. Test your understanding of this data by taking the following true/false quiz.

1) *A dual-job holder is actually counted twice in employment levels--once with each job. True or False?*

False. Dual-job holders are not counted twice in employment levels. Labor force levels (labor force, employment and unemployment levels) are estimates of people, not jobs.

2) *Both full-time and part-time workers are included in employment levels. True or False?*

True. Both full-time and part-time workers are included in employment levels. In labor force estimates, people are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the period involved. This includes all part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time, year-around employment.

3) *People are considered unemployed when they are on vacation from work. True or False?*

False. People are not considered as unemployed when they are on vacation from their jobs. People are counted as employed if they have a job, even if they did not work for any of the following reasons: they were on vacation; ill; involved in an industrial dispute; prevented from working by adverse weather conditions; or were taking time off for various personal reasons.

4) *People who work in a family business are included in employment levels even if they are not paid for their work. True or False?*

True. People who work in a family business are included in employment levels even if they are not paid for their work. "Unpaid family workers," which includes people who work 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise, are included in employment levels. This includes such workers as a store owner's daughter who works in her father's business but is not paid, or a farmer's wife who works on the farm and is not paid.

5) *Only those receiving unemployment insurance benefits are considered as unemployed. True or False?*

False. Those receiving unemployment insurance benefits are not the only people considered as unemployed. A person counted as unemployed in labor force estimates meets three criteria: he or she has actively searched for work in the past four weeks, is currently available for work, and does not have a job. People are not excluded from unemployment levels just because they are not receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Each month, labor force levels are estimated for each state and its substate areas (such as counties). In some of the larger states, labor force estimates come directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. However, in many states (including South Dakota), labor force estimates

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are made using statistical methodologies which use additional data inputs from various other sources (just one of which is the unemployment insurance system)--so that the data is representative of the month to month seasonal and cyclical trends which the CPS would not show.

To ensure that labor force estimates made by each of those states are accurate and comparable, the same definitions and statistical methodology are used. The methodology was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The methodology used is reviewed and revised periodically to make sure that it is as statistically sound as possible and produces data which is as reflective as possible of structural changes in each state's economy. The methodology for statewide labor force levels was just recently revised, with January 1989 estimates being the first completed with the new procedure.

6) *To be considered as unemployed, a person must be registered with Job Service of South Dakota. True or False?*

False. A person does not necessarily have to be registered with Job Service of South Dakota to be considered as unemployed. The job searching criteria that a person must meet to be included in unemployment levels can be met in any of several ways: meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; being on a union or professional register; or registering at a public or private employment office.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are workers waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and people waiting to start a new job within 30 days. In all other cases except temporary illness, these individuals must be currently available for work.

8) *Unemployment levels are a measure of all the people in an area who are not working. True or False?*

False. Unemployment levels are not a measure of all the people in an area who are not working. People who are not working are counted as unemployed only if they are part of the labor force. In other words, if they are not working but neither are they actively seeking work, they are not included in unemployment levels. Those who are not working and not in the labor force include such people as students, those with family or home responsibilities, retired or disabled individuals, those who have no interest in working, and persons described as discouraged workers (people who want jobs but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available).

9) *The unemployment rate reflects the percentage of the population which does not have a job. True or False?*

False. The unemployment rate does not reflect the percentage of the population which does not have a job. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed people by the number of people in the labor force. Thus, the unemployment rate reflects the percentage of the population ages 16 and older which does not have a job but is looking for one.

10) *The unemployed are just one component of the number of people available for work in an area. True or False?*

True. The unemployed are just one component of the number of people available for work in an area. While unemployed people are one source of the potential labor supply in an area, they are not the only source. There are also people who are not actively seeking work (and therefore, are not in the labor force), but who may seek work or take a job under the right conditions. For example, a mother who has chosen to leave the work force and stay at home to care for her young children may seek or take a job if it was appealing enough (good wages, the hours she wanted to work, good benefits, etc.). Another example is a discouraged worker. Such people are not included among the unemployed because they are not actively searching for work, believing that none is available. But if new job opportunities arose, they would most likely seek those opportunities.

South Dakota's Labor Market in February

Nonfarm employment was 258,300 in February, noting continued expansion over year-ago levels, as well as over the month. This is an increase of 3,200 (or 1.3 percent) jobs over year-ago levels.

The services industry led the private industry groups in job growth over the year, contributing an additional 1,700 jobs. The medical and health division accounted for 1,000 of these jobs. The hospital sector enjoyed half of this job growth. Other sectors showing employment growth were hotels and amusement/recreation claiming 400 jobs, personal business services 200 jobs, and educational services 100 jobs.

Businesses contributing to the job growth of 1,100 in the trade industry were in the areas of general merchandise, food, automotive, furniture and miscellaneous retail. This job growth boosted the trade employment level to 66,900.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry noted job growth of 900 jobs. Expansion in the area of customer services in credit agencies other than banks claimed 600 of these jobs.

The communication division in the transportation and public utilities industry noted a job growth of 200 jobs over year-ago levels.

Mining, construction and government remained stable from year-ago employment levels.

Manufacturing was the only industry group noting employment decreases from year-ago levels. The largest impact being felt in this industry from year-ago employment levels are the staff reductions being made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale and/or closure.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From January to February, nonfarm employment in the state increased 300 (or 0.1 percent) jobs. Employment gains in government more than offset a decrease in private sector employment.

State and local education increased by 900 jobs and is reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. The 400 employment increase in private sector educational services is following the same trend as state and local education.

General merchandise and apparel stores in the retail trade industry are posting employment declines which may be largely attributed to the reduction of part-time workers after the holidays.

Building and special trade contractors, in the construction industry, experienced a seasonal loss of 300 jobs over the month.

The manufacturing industry posted a 300 job decrease over the month. One portion of this employment decrease was due to seasonal layoffs which are typical this time of year. In addition, as was discussed above, staff reductions by a major manufacturing firm also contributed to decreased employment in this industry.

The South Dakota labor force in February 1989 was 350,900, with 335,200 South Dakotans employed and 15,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.8 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1989 (1)				February 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,906,000	115,023,000	6,883,000	5.6 (3)	119,942,000	112,460,000	7,482,000	6.2 (3)
South Dakota	350,900	335,200	15,700	4.5	349,500	333,300	16,200	4.6
Sioux Falls MSA	73,893	70,552	3,341	4.5	73,914	69,765	4,149	5.6
Rapid City MSA	38,732	36,822	1,910	4.9	38,597	36,744	1,853	4.8
Aurora	1,300	1,282	18	1.4	1,364	1,348	16	1.2
Beadle	9,317	8,930	387	4.2	9,356	9,005	351	3.8
Bennett	1,251	1,229	22	1.8	1,395	1,365	30	2.2
Bon Homme	3,319	3,297	22	0.7	3,363	3,279	84	2.5
Brookings	14,979	14,198	781	5.2	13,609	12,996	613	4.5
Brown	20,040	18,789	1,251	6.2	20,644	19,766	878	4.3
Brule	2,499	2,387	112	4.5	2,551	2,420	131	5.1
Buffalo	413	387	26	6.3	427	399	28	6.6
Butte	3,287	3,118	169	5.1	3,481	3,263	218	6.3
Campbell	1,067	1,026	41	3.8	1,111	1,060	51	4.6
Charles Mix	3,720	3,608	112	3.0	3,823	3,687	136	3.6
Clark	1,675	1,575	100	6.0	1,765	1,695	70	4.0
Clay	6,396	6,168	228	3.6	6,360	6,151	209	3.3
Codington	12,200	11,777	423	3.5	11,739	11,266	473	4.0
Corson	1,533	1,458	75	4.9	1,455	1,403	52	3.6
Custer	3,307	3,173	134	4.1	3,237	3,059	178	5.5
Davison	9,506	9,239	267	2.8	9,190	8,883	307	3.3
Day	3,291	3,104	187	5.7	3,328	3,157	171	5.1
Deuel	2,142	2,028	114	5.3	2,231	2,100	131	5.9
Dewey	1,923	1,795	128	6.7	1,943	1,786	157	8.1
Douglas	1,580	1,558	22	1.4	1,665	1,609	56	3.4
Edmunds	2,064	1,946	118	5.7	2,163	2,058	105	4.9
Fall River	3,455	3,302	153	4.4	3,532	3,370	162	4.6
Faulk	1,032	1,018	14	1.4	1,102	1,086	16	1.5
Grant	4,110	3,878	232	5.6	4,162	3,937	225	5.4
Gregory	2,448	2,365	83	3.4	2,416	2,313	103	4.3
Haakon	1,141	1,110	31	2.7	1,163	1,128	35	3.0
Hamlin	2,270	2,126	144	6.3	2,262	2,159	103	4.6
Hand	1,848	1,822	26	1.4	1,921	1,886	35	1.8
Hanson	1,162	1,134	28	2.4	1,339	1,297	42	3.1
Harding	720	714	6	0.8	740	719	21	2.8
Hughes	8,909	8,590	319	3.6	8,805	8,536	269	3.1
Hutchinson	4,290	4,162	128	3.0	4,167	4,024	143	3.4
Hyde	837	809	28	3.3	863	833	30	3.5
Jackson	1,265	1,224	41	3.2	1,357	1,303	54	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1989 (1)				February 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,099	1,081	18	1.6	1,137	1,121	16	1.4
Jones	607	550	57	9.4	624	582	42	6.7
Kingsbury	2,631	2,535	96	3.6	2,694	2,598	96	3.6
Lake	5,276	5,030	246	4.7	5,243	5,018	225	4.3
Lawrence	10,701	10,154	547	5.1	10,140	9,536	604	6.0
Lincoln	7,561	7,217	344	4.5	7,204	6,759	445	6.2
Lyman	1,507	1,442	65	4.3	1,538	1,458	80	5.2
McCook	2,783	2,624	159	5.7	2,796	2,665	131	4.7
McPherson	1,458	1,346	112	7.7	1,538	1,479	59	3.8
Marshall	2,190	2,074	116	5.3	2,262	2,171	91	4.0
Meade	9,271	8,795	476	5.1	9,139	8,640	499	5.5
Mellette	770	746	24	3.1	816	758	58	7.1
Miner	1,663	1,635	28	1.7	1,578	1,508	70	4.4
Minnehaha	73,893	70,552	3,341	4.5	73,914	69,765	4,149	5.6
Moody	3,223	3,050	173	5.4	3,259	3,095	164	5.0
Pennington	38,732	36,822	1,910	4.9	38,597	36,744	1,853	4.8
Perkins	2,266	2,225	41	1.8	2,365	2,306	59	2.5
Potter	1,401	1,352	49	3.5	1,433	1,386	47	3.3
Roberts	4,434	4,141	293	6.6	4,432	4,161	271	6.1
Sanborn	1,061	1,016	45	4.2	1,093	1,053	40	3.7
Shannon	2,413	2,228	185	7.7	2,493	2,325	168	6.7
Spink	3,516	3,437	79	2.2	3,648	3,526	122	3.3
Stanley	1,718	1,598	120	7.0	1,587	1,514	73	4.6
Sully	776	758	18	2.3	802	778	24	3.0
Todd	2,749	2,603	146	5.3	2,683	2,521	162	6.0
Tripp	3,150	3,056	94	3.0	3,152	3,063	89	2.8
Turner	3,939	3,762	177	4.5	3,988	3,784	204	5.1
Union	5,124	4,819	305	6.0	5,042	4,738	304	6.0
Walworth	2,974	2,834	140	4.7	2,920	2,803	117	4.0
Yankton	10,876	10,585	291	2.7	10,515	10,238	277	2.6
Ziebach	867	830	37	4.3	918	894	24	2.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.1 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

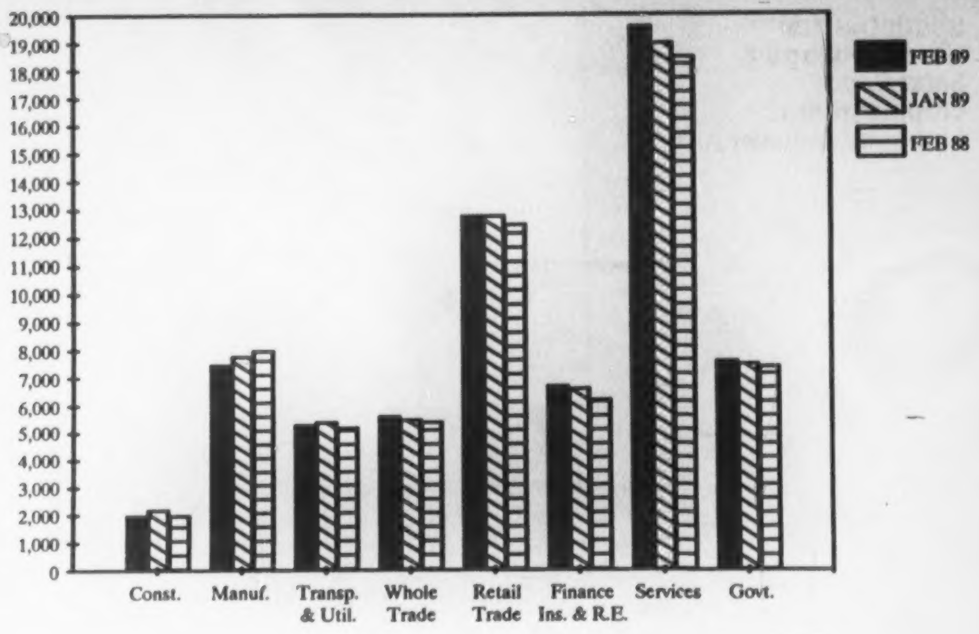
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	258,300	258,000	255,100	.1	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	198,000	198,700	194,800	-.4	1.6
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	.0
CONSTRUCTION	6,600	6,900	6,600	-4.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,200	29,500	30,000	-1.0	-2.7
Durable Goods	15,700	16,000	16,600	-1.9	-5.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,600	10,300	-4.2	-10.7
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,300	13,400	1.5	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,200	7,500	2.8	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	3,000	3,000	-3.3	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	13,300	.0	1.5
Transportation	8,100	8,000	8,100	1.3	.0
Communication	3,100	3,200	2,900	-3.1	6.9
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	66,900	67,200	65,800	-.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	17,500	17,300	17,200	1.2	1.7
Durable Goods	7,900	7,800	7,700	1.3	2.6
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,500	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	49,400	49,900	48,600	-1.0	1.6
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,700	9,200	8,600	-5.4	1.2
Food Stores	7,800	7,800	7,600	.0	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,900	14,800	14,000	.7	6.4
Finance	9,500	9,400	8,800	1.1	8.0
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,400	.0	2.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,600	4,500	4,000	2.2	15.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,500	3,400	2.9	5.9
SERVICES	64,400	64,100	62,700	.5	2.7
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,000	17,000	16,700	.0	1.8
Personal and Business	8,300	8,400	8,400	-1.2	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	25,300	25,300	24,300	.0	4.1
Hospitals	11,500	11,500	11,100	.0	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,200	-.7	3.8
Educational Services	4,800	4,400	4,700	9.1	2.1
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,200	8,900	-1.1	2.2
GOVERNMENT	60,300	59,400	60,300	1.5	.0
Federal	10,600	10,600	10,800	.0	-1.9
State	16,300	15,800	16,000	3.2	1.9
State Education	7,800	7,300	7,600	6.8	2.6
Local	33,400	33,000	33,400	1.2	.0
Local Education	20,100	19,800	20,100	1.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

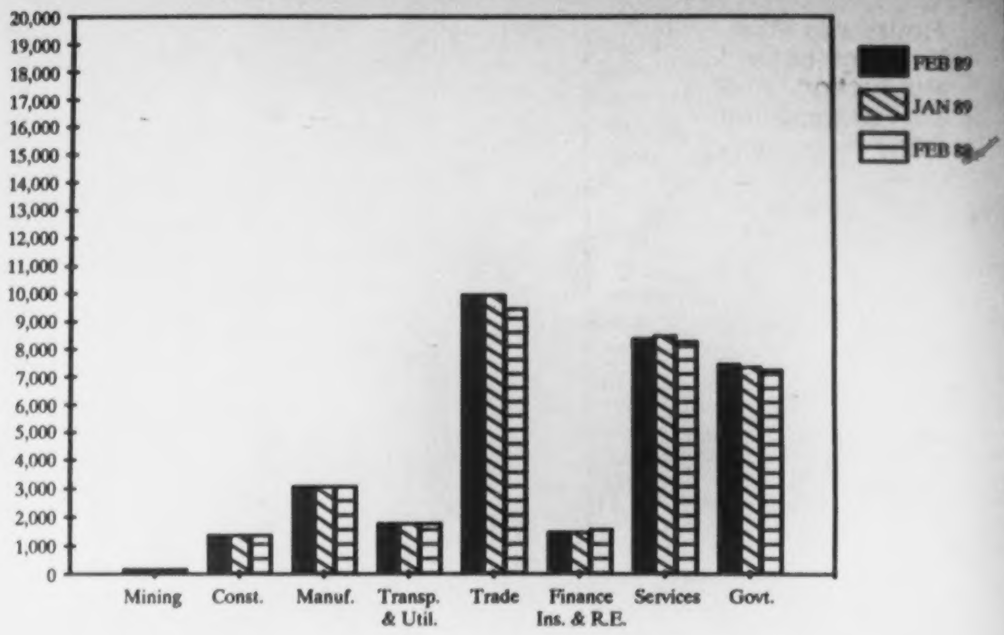


	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,100	66,900	65,300	.3	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	2,200	2,000	-9.1	.0
MANUFACTURING	7,500	7,800	8,000	-3.8	-6.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,400	5,200	-1.9	1.9
TRADE	18,400	18,300	17,900	.5	2.8
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,500	5,400	1.8	3.7
Retail Trade	12,800	12,800	12,500	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,600	6,200	1.5	8.1
SERVICES	19,600	19,000	18,500	3.2	5.9
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,500	7,400	1.3	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



				Percent Change From	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	33,900	33,800	33,300	.3	1.8
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,400	1,400	1,400	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,800	.0	.0
TRADE	10,000	10,000	9,500	.0	5.3
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,600	-1.3	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,400	8,500	8,300	-1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,300	1.4	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Private	162,900	163,700	160,300	33.2	33.7	33.7
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,000	40.1	39.2	41.6
Construction	4,900	5,400	4,700	37.5	37.5	35.7
Manufacturing	21,600	21,900	22,800	42.1	42.4	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,000	11,000	37.3	36.8	38.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	58,400	58,800	57,500	30.6	31.0	31.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,800	10,100	35.9	38.1	36.5
Services	53,900	53,700	52,100	30.4	31.1	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Private	$250.00	$250.73	$247.02	$7.56	$7.44	$7.33
Mining	499.25	487.26	527.90	12.45	12.43	12.69
Construction	396.00	385.88	356.29	10.56	10.29	9.98
Manufacturing	354.48	349.80	336.88	8.42	8.25	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	397.99	396.70	386.06	10.67	10.78	10.08
Wholesale & Retail Trade	193.39	193.75	200.02	6.32	6.25	6.29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.48	281.94	272.66	7.59	7.40	7.47
Services	210.98	214.90	203.10	6.94	6.91	6.77

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,600	5,900	43.2	43.5	44.8
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,300	2,400	40.8	40.6	39.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$374.98	$383.67	$372.74	$8.68	$8.82	$8.32
Rapid City MSA	348.84	329.67	310.02	8.55	8.12	7.77

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sex, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Male	2,856	2,688	4,314
Female	1,110	997	1,038
Race, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
White	3,667	3,408	5,013
Nonwhite	299	277	339
Age, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Under 45	2,980	2,757	3,983
Over 45	986	928	1,369
[2]Industry, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Mining	184	167	187
Construction	1,346	1,279	1,761
Manufacturing	955	761	1,746
Transportation & Public Utilities	240	240	163
Trade	561	518	653
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	51	70	96
Services	464	500	525
Government	165	150	221
[2]Occupation, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Professional & Managerial	297	320	342
Clerical and Sales	390	383	452
Services	348	377	449
Processing	108	116	1,057
Machine Trade	124	147	159
Benchwork	560	297	253
Structural Work	1,548	1,503	1,983
Other	591	542	657
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
1-2 Weeks	614	1,139	565
3-4 Weeks	578	542	591
5-14 Weeks	2,128	1,500	3,218
15 Weeks & Over	646	504	978

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,964	2,944	1,867	-33.3	5.2
B. Weeks Compensated	15,505	14,316	20,446	8.3	-24.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,505,662	$1,297,952	$2,089,768	16.0	-28.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$42,682,300	$43,735,200	$39,881,800	-2.4	7.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,660	5,611	4,817	-16.9	-3.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,404	2,758	2,484	-12.8	-3.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,301	3,595	3,351	-8.2	-1.5

	February 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$58,829

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	February 1989 People	February 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	50	$11,600
J. Partial Employment	58	$4,582

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	121.6	121.1	116.0	0.4	4.8
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	141.1	134.4	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	138,232	138,849	130,424	-0.4	6.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,498	1,690	1,511	-11.4	-0.9

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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A Look at Job Service Applicants

Job Service of South Dakota assists both individuals seeking jobs and employers seeking individuals to fill jobs. How does Job Service of South Dakota assist in this labor exchange function? What type of individuals are seeking assistance in finding employment? What type of job openings are listed with Job Service? We'll look at the answers to these questions in this and the next issue of the *South Dakota Labor Bulletin*.

Job Service of South Dakota gathers basic employment-related information on all job seekers who come to the agency for help. As a starting point in matching each job seeker with a job opening, each applicant completes a registration form. The information from this registration form is entered into a computer system that is accessible by all Job Service offices around the state. This computer system contains information about the applicants and the job orders handled by Job Service of South Dakota. Some of the information collected about the applicants is demographic information. In this article, we have compiled some basic applicant demographic information and compared it to the general population of South Dakota, using the 1980 Census.

.By Sex

Just who is the typical applicant registered with Job Service of South Dakota? During the past program year, applicants were fairly evenly distributed between male and female. Males accounted for 53 percent of all applicants, while females accounted for 47 percent. Among South Dakota's total population according to the 1980 Census, males account for 49.3 percent with females accounting for 50.3 percent. Each year, the distribution between male and female job seekers registered with Job Services becomes more equal, drawing closer to the fifty-fifty distribution of South Dakota's total population.

.By Race

As the table below shows, Job Service of South Dakota serves a greater percentage of applicants who are of minority populations than are represented within South Dakota's total population.

Racial Distribution of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population

Race	Job Service Applicants	South Dakota Population
White	86.1%	92.3%
Black	0.6	0.3
Indian	11.7	6.5
Hispanic	0.9	0.6
Asian	0.5	0.3
Information Not Available	0.2	0.0
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

The greatest majority (51.7 percent) of applicants are between 22 and 39 years of age. Job Service naturally has very few applicants in the 15 and under age category. Most people in this age group are not yet in the labor force. In the South Dakota general population, this group accounted for a large percentage of the total population in 1980. According to the 1980 Census, the prime working age group, 16-64, accounted for 61 percent of the South Dakota population. This is also the age group that the majority of the Job Service applicants are in.

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.By Age

Age of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population

Age Group	Job Service Applicants	South Dakota Population
15 and Under	2.9%	25.8%
16 - 19	17.2	8.1
20 - 21	9.9	4.0
22 - 39	51.7	25.7
40 - 54	13.9	13.9
55 and Over	4.4	22.5
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

.By Educational Status

Over 77 percent of all applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota have 12 or more years of education, and 34.5 percent have some type of post-secondary education. This is higher than the educational levels of South Dakota's general population as reflected by the 1980 Census. Census data showed that 67.9 percent of South Dakotans age 25 and older were high school graduates in 1980. Of this same population group, 14 percent were college graduates. It should be noted, however, that this Census age group would not include those who are under 25 but would still be old enough to have graduated from high school or college.

Educational Status of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population

Years of Education	Job Service Applicants	South Dakota Population 25 and Older
0 - 7	1.4%	5.0%
8 - 11	20.9	27.1%
12	43.2	36.3%
Over 12	34.5	31.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

.By Occupational Category

Just what type of occupational skills do these job seekers have? Of the applicants registered with Job Service, we can see the majority (22.3 percent) have expressed that they have skills in the services area. Examples of these types of occupations include protective service workers, such as policemen; chefs and cooks; janitors; and food and beverage workers. This is followed by applicants expressing skills in the clerical occupations (19.6 percent). Examples of occupations in the clerical category include secretaries, receptionists, bookkeepers and tellers

Occupations of Job Service Applicants

Occupational Category	Percentage of Total
Professional, Managerial, and Technical	12.0%
Clerical	19.6
Sales	7.2
Services	22.3
Farming, Fisheries, and Forestry	4.7
Processing	3.6
Machine Trades	3.7
Bench Work	5.1
Structural	12.1
Motor Freight and Transportation	2.8
Packaging and Material Handling	4.5
Other	0.6
N/A	1.8
TOTAL	100.0%

Next month, we will look at the other side of Job Service of South Dakota's labor exchange--the employers who hire the applicants discussed in this article and the job orders received in a typical Job Service office.

South Dakota's Labor Market in March

Nonfarm employment was 260,300 in March 1989, noting a 2,500 (or 1.0 percent) job increase over year-ago levels.

The services industry noted a 1,200 (or 1.9 percent) job increase over year-ago levels, and led the private industry groups with the largest job increase. Medical and health services increased 1,000 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Some of these job increases were found in the areas of dependent care establishments and specialized health services sectors. A contributing factor to the job increase in hospitals is expansions being made into new technology in the areas of cancer treatments and surgeries.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased 800 jobs over year-ago levels. Food, automotive, general merchandise and miscellaneous retail establishments showed employment growth.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted an 800 job increase, with credit agencies other than banks again claiming the majority of the employment growth as the expansion of customer services continues.

Government noted employment growth of 400 jobs over year-ago levels. The job increase noted in state government was found primarily in state education. Increasing enrollments in elementary schools contributed somewhat to the additional jobs in the local education sector.

Lumber and wood, concrete manufacturers and food and kindred sectors in the manufacturing industry have shown slight growth from year-ago employment levels. This growth was offset by staff reductions which have been made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale or closure of its establishment.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

From February to March 1989, nonfarm employment in South Dakota increased 1,300 jobs (or 0.5 percent). This is the highest March nonfarm employment level ever recorded.

The wholesale and retail trade industry led all private industry groups over the month with an increase of 600 jobs. March depicts the start of job increases in the eating and drinking establishments sector, as some dairy bars begin reopening their doors after the winter season. Another factor contributing to job growth is that consumers are making preparations for the spring planting of gardens and flowers, and beginning yard work.

Construction gained 300 jobs over the month and is beginning its employment comeback after the winter months. Half of this job growth was concentrated in building construction; with highway and street and special trade construction sharing the remaining half. Building permits as published in the media indicated a number of varied projects from houses and garages to skylights.

The increase of 300 jobs in the local education sector of government typically occurs every year and may be attributed to the hiring of additional workers, such as bus drivers and sports officials to staff athletic tournaments and band concerts.

The average weekly hours of total private nonfarm production workers in March was 33.0 hours, the average hourly earning was $7.49, and the average weekly earnings were $247.17.

The South Dakota labor force in March was 353,000. There were 338,300 South Dakotan's employed and 14,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate for March was 4.2 percent, a decrease from the 4.5 percent February rate. For the second year in a row, South Dakota is experiencing a historically low unemployment rate for the month of March. Not since 1978 has the March unemployment rate been lower, when it was 3.8 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1989 (1)				March 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,223,000	115,844,000	6,378,000	5.2(3)	119,957,000	112,867,000	7,090,000	5.9(3)
South Dakota	353,100	338,300	14,800	4.2	352,800	338,500	14,300	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	73,724	70,562	3,162	4.3	74,503	71,098	3,405	4.6
Rapid City MSA	38,284	36,699	1,585	4.1	38,857	37,195	1,662	4.3
Aurora	1,358	1,323	35	2.6	1,397	1,381	16	1.1
Beadle	9,383	9,022	361	3.8	9,331	9,057	274	2.9
Bennett	1,279	1,259	20	1.6	1,408	1,375	33	2.3
Bon Homme	3,509	3,405	104	3.0	3,430	3,346	84	2.4
Brookings	15,073	14,268	805	5.3	13,687	13,067	620	4.5
Brown	20,012	18,693	1,319	6.6	20,976	20,021	955	4.6
Brule	2,482	2,391	91	3.7	2,481	2,392	89	3.6
Buffalo	438	400	38	8.7	428	402	26	6.1
Butte	3,349	3,172	177	5.3	3,521	3,333	188	5.3
Campbell	1,123	1,079	44	3.9	1,139	1,103	36	3.2
Charles Mix	3,822	3,709	113	3.0	3,837	3,728	109	2.8
Clark	1,683	1,614	69	4.1	1,787	1,718	69	3.9
Clay	6,335	6,147	188	3.0	6,330	6,139	191	3.0
Codington	12,310	11,847	463	3.8	11,968	11,495	473	4.0
Corson	1,602	1,505	97	6.1	1,528	1,444	84	5.5
Custer	3,344	3,235	109	3.3	3,297	3,150	147	4.5
Davison	9,498	9,289	209	2.2	9,144	8,933	211	2.3
Day	3,361	3,181	180	5.4	3,328	3,183	145	4.4
Deuel	2,247	2,107	140	6.2	2,285	2,175	110	4.8
Dewey	1,976	1,876	100	5.1	1,972	1,847	125	6.3
Douglas	1,638	1,589	49	3.0	1,695	1,609	86	5.1
Edmunds	2,104	1,984	120	5.7	2,158	2,082	76	3.5
Fall River	3,441	3,335	106	3.1	3,579	3,437	142	4.0
Faulk	1,075	1,057	18	1.7	1,118	1,102	16	1.4
Grant	4,088	3,930	158	3.9	4,153	3,957	196	4.7
Gregory	2,490	2,417	73	2.9	2,425	2,319	106	4.4
Haakon	1,193	1,146	47	3.9	1,165	1,147	18	1.5
Hamlin	2,269	2,134	135	5.9	2,247	2,173	74	3.3
Hand	1,930	1,875	55	2.8	1,932	1,901	31	1.6
Hanson	1,245	1,194	51	4.1	1,401	1,352	49	3.5
Harding	748	743	5	0.7	751	741	10	1.3
Hughes	8,882	8,636	246	2.8	9,020	8,693	327	3.6
Hutchinson	4,387	4,258	129	2.9	4,219	4,123	96	2.3
Hyde	902	877	25	2.8	907	892	15	1.7
Jackson	1,337	1,277	60	4.5	1,400	1,357	43	3.1

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	March 1989 (1)				March 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,207	1,116	91	7.5	1,162	1,152	10	0.9
Jones	606	551	55	9.1	622	581	41	6.6
Kingsbury	2,667	2,589	78	2.9	2,701	2,609	92	3.4
Lake	5,490	5,189	301	5.5	5,324	5,148	176	3.3
Lawrence	10,656	10,133	523	4.9	10,160	9,634	526	5.2
Lincoln	7,775	7,418	357	4.6	7,245	6,909	336	4.6
Lyman	1,535	1,488	47	3.1	1,536	1,483	53	3.5
McCook	2,773	2,658	115	4.1	2,841	2,704	137	4.8
McPherson	1,478	1,380	98	6.6	1,558	1,500	58	3.7
Marshall	2,148	2,082	66	3.1	2,258	2,177	81	3.6
Meade	9,177	8,782	395	4.3	9,131	8,712	419	4.6
Mellette	798	778	20	2.5	831	777	54	6.5
Miner	1,696	1,656	40	2.4	1,517	1,502	15	1.0
Minnehaha	73,724	70,562	3,162	4.3	74,503	71,098	3,405	4.6
Moody	3,271	3,113	158	4.8	3,247	3,117	130	4.0
Pennington	38,284	36,699	1,585	4.1	38,857	37,195	1,662	4.3
Perkins	2,316	2,280	36	1.6	2,429	2,356	73	3.0
Potter	1,435	1,375	60	4.2	1,414	1,388	26	1.8
Roberts	4,421	4,190	231	5.2	4,511	4,262	249	5.5
Sanborn	1,088	1,068	20	1.8	1,140	1,087	53	4.6
Shannon	2,371	2,236	135	5.7	2,513	2,361	152	6.0
Spink	3,581	3,506	75	2.1	3,656	3,608	48	1.3
Stanley	1,701	1,635	66	3.9	1,615	1,554	61	3.8
Sully	792	772	20	2.5	819	784	35	4.3
Todd	2,769	2,651	118	4.3	2,695	2,581	114	4.2
Tripp	3,221	3,166	55	1.7	3,220	3,126	94	2.9
Turner	3,981	3,821	160	4.0	3,950	3,767	183	4.6
Union	5,237	4,938	299	5.7	5,065	4,831	234	4.6
Walworth	3,038	2,901	137	4.5	2,977	2,850	127	4.3
Yankton	11,033	10,714	319	2.9	10,816	10,493	323	3.0
Ziebach	936	892	44	4.7	1,007	941	66	6.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.0 and 5.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

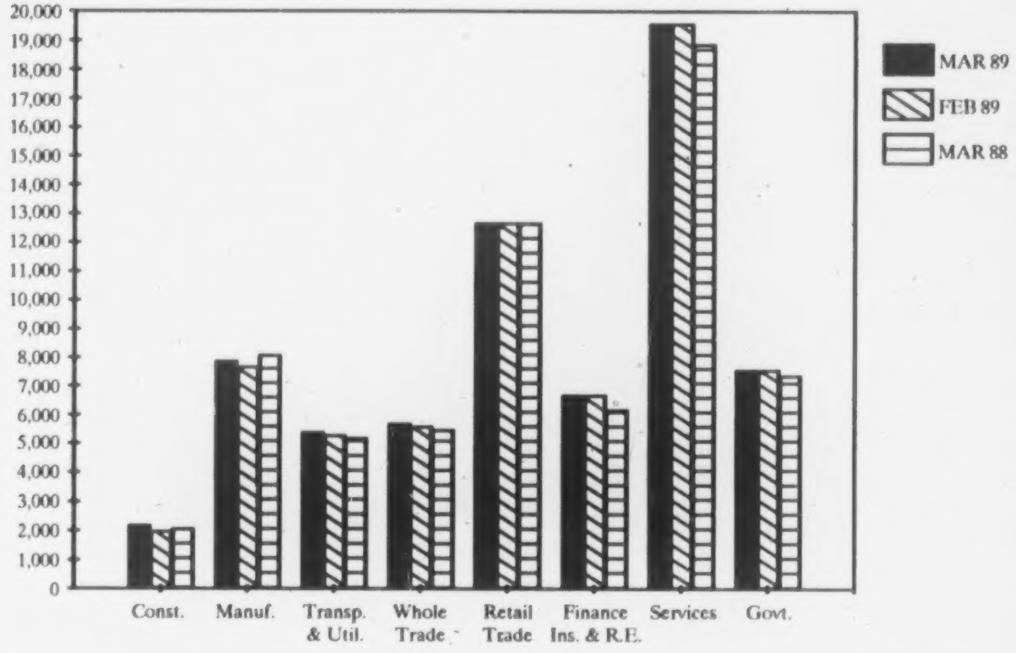
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	260,300	259,000	257,800	.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	199,400	198,400	197,400	.5	1.0
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	6,900	6,600	7,000	4.5	-1.4
MANUFACTURING	29,600	29,400	30,500	.7	-3.0
Durable Goods	15,800	15,700	16,900	.6	-6.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,200	10,400	.0	-11.5
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,700	13,500	.7	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,600	7,500	1.3	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	13,300	.0	1.5
Transportation	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Communication	3,100	3,100	2,900	.0	6.9
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	67,400	66,800	66,600	.9	1.2
Wholesale Trade	17,600	17,500	17,400	.6	1.1
Durable Goods	7,900	7,900	7,800	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,600	9,600	1.0	1.0
Retail Trade	49,700	49,400	49,200	.6	1.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,600	8,700	8,600	-1.1	.0
Food Stores	7,800	7,800	7,700	.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,900	14,900	14,100	.0	5.7
Finance	9,500	9,500	8,800	.0	8.0
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,600	4,600	4,000	.0	15.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,500	3,400	2.9	5.9
SERVICES	64,600	64,800	63,400	-.3	1.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,200	17,200	17,200	.0	.0
Personal and Business	8,400	8,500	8,600	-1.2	-2.3
Medical and Health Services	25,400	25,200	24,400	.8	4.1
Hospitals	11,600	11,500	11,200	.9	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,700	13,300	.7	3.8
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Social Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	.0	4.4
Membership Organizations	8,900	9,300	8,900	-4.3	.0
GOVERNMENT	60,900	60,600	60,500	.5	.7
Federal	10,800	10,900	10,800	-.9	.0
State	16,400	16,300	16,100	.6	1.9
State Education	8,000	7,700	7,800	3.9	2.6
Local	33,700	33,500	33,600	.6	.3
Local Education	20,500	20,200	20,400	1.5	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

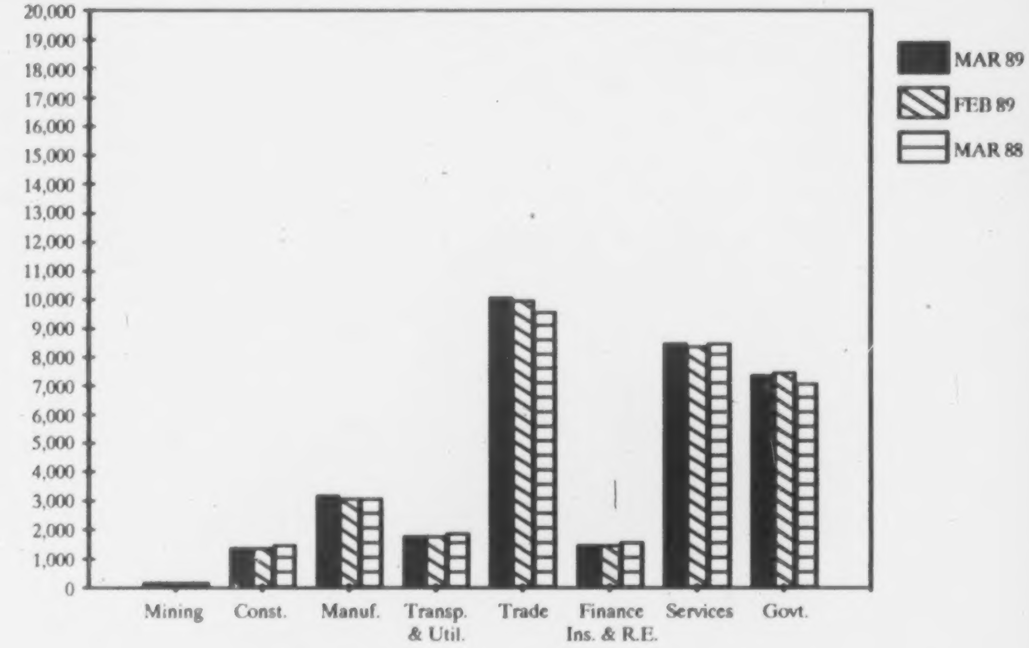


	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	67,800	67,300	66,200	.7	2.4
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	2,000	2,100	10.0	4.8
MANUFACTURING	7,900	7,700	8,100	2.6	-2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,300	5,200	1.9	3.8
TRADE	18,400	18,300	18,200	.5	1.1
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,500	1.8	3.6
Retail Trade	12,700	12,700	12,700	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,700	6,200	.0	8.1
SERVICES	19,600	19,600	18,900	.0	3.7
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,100	33,800	33,500	.9	1.8
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,400	1,400	1,500	.0	-6.7
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,900	.0	-5.3
TRADE	10,100	10,000	9,600	1.0	5.2
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	7,900	7,800	7,700	1.3	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,500	8,400	8,500	1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,500	7,100	-1.3	4.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Private	164,500	163,200	162,800	33.0	33.2	32.7
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	40.1	40.5	39.9
Construction	5,200	5,000	5,200	37.2	37.5	35.3
Manufacturing	22,300	21,800	23,300	41.2	42.0	41.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,200	11,100	37.5	37.5	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	58,700	58,300	58,100	31.2	30.7	30.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,000	10,900	10,200	35.7	35.8	34.9
Services	54,000	54,000	52,900	29.4	30.2	29.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Private	$247.17	$249.00	$240.02	$7.49	$7.50	$7.34
Mining	490.42	500.58	496.36	12.23	12.36	12.44
Construction	392.46	396.38	353.71	10.55	10.57	10.02
Manufacturing	336.60	346.50	328.39	8.17	8.25	7.99
Transportation & Public Utilities	401.63	403.13	391.79	10.71	10.75	10.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade	195.62	193.10	193.70	6.27	6.29	6.33
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	266.68	271.01	253.03	7.47	7.57	7.25
Services	206.68	209.59	195.75	7.03	6.94	6.75

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,500	6,000	43.8	41.8	44.3
Rapid City MSA	2,600	2,300	2,400	40.9	39.7	39.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$361.35	$348.61	$365.92	$8.25	$8.34	$8.26
Rapid City MSA	339.88	340.23	302.54	8.31	8.57	7.64

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Sex, Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
Male	2,382	2,856	3,564
Female	951	1,110	996
Race, Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
White	3,089	3,667	4,249
Nonwhite	244	299	311
Age, Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
Under 45	2,471	2,980	3,368
Over 45	862	986	1,192
[2]Industry, Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
Mining	148	184	149
Construction	1,105	1,346	1,401
Manufacturing	813	955	1,538
Transportation & Public Utilities	177	240	128
Trade	504	561	603
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	50	51	89
Services	392	464	452
Government	144	165	200
[2]Occupation, Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
Professional & Managerial	276	297	318
Clerical and Sales	360	390	396
Services	311	348	415
Processing	90	108	893
Machine Trade	118	124	128
Benchwork	424	560	297
Structural Work	1,239	1,548	1,564
Other	515	591	549
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,333	3,966	4,560
1-2 Weeks	261	614	361
3-4 Weeks	259	578	359
5-14 Weeks	1,942	2,128	2,143
15 Weeks & Over	871	646	1,697

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,110	1,964	1,979	7.4	6.6
B. Weeks Compensated	18,293	15,505	21,986	18.0	-16.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,868,640	$1,505,662	$2,363,781	24.1	-20.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,828,100	$42,682,300	$38,621,900	-2.0	8.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,740	4,660	6,399	23.2	-10.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,666	2,404	3,696	52.5	-.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	5,317	3,301	5,206	61.1	2.1

	March 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$95,586

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	March 1989 People	March 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	N/A	N/A
J. Partial Employment	N/A	N/A

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	122.3	121.6	116.5	0.6	5.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.0	141.0	134.7	0.0	4.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	139,419	139,258	133,806	0.1	4.2
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,397	1,476	1,528	-5.4	-8.6

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

April 1989 Published May 1989

What does Job Service offer employers?

In last month's issue of the *South Dakota Labor Bulletin*, we looked at the type of job applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota. Now let's look at the opposite side of the coin--the types of job openings that Job Service receives. Is there a match between the applicant's occupational skills and the type of job openings received? What services does Job Service of South Dakota have available to employers?

Job Service staff help employers find qualified employees. Job Service can screen potential employees for an employer. One service that Job Service of South Dakota can provide as part of this screening process is to test potential employees. Job applicants can be tested for aptitudes and/or skills (for example, clerical skills such as typing and/or shorthand speeds). The actual hiring decision, however, still lies with the employer.

Last year, Job Service of South Dakota handled over 68,000 job openings. Job Service of South Dakota receives a wide variety of types of job orders, as illustrated in the table below.

Types of Openings Received by Job Service of South Dakota
By Major Occupational Group

Occupational Group	Percent of Total
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	6.5%
Clerical	12.8
Sales	6.0
Services	29.7
Farming, Forestry, and Fisheries	6.0
Processing	2.5
Machine Trades	2.9
Bench Work	5.8
Structural	7.6
Motor Freight and Transportation	2.8
Packaging and Material Handling	15.6
Other	1.8

As the table shows, the majority of the job openings received were in the services occupational category. As noted last month, the majority of the applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota also express that they have skills in the services area. This shows a correlation between the type of job seeker available and the type of job opening received. The second largest number of job openings was in the packaging and material handling occupational group. The large number of job openings in this classification is due to the many short-term jobs classified in this group. For example, snow shovelers and yardworkers are included in this group.

Job Service of South Dakota handles job openings for both full- and part-time positions. The distribution between full- and part-time positions is very close. Full-time positions account for 50.5 percent of all job openings listed with Job Service.

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Job Service of South Dakota was able to help find applicants to fill 79.3 percent of all the job openings received during the last program year.

Openings Filled by Job Service of South Dakota by Major Occupational Group

Occupational Group	Percent Filled
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	45.5%
Clerical	73.2
Sales	63.7
Domestic	93.0
Other Services	74.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fisheries	82.9
Processing	81.2
Machine Trades	69.4
Bench Work	90.0
Structural	81.9
Motor Freight and Transportation	69.2
Packaging and Material Handling	96.9
Other	92.4
Total Job Openings Filled	79.3

Openings in the packaging and material handling occupational group were filled the most easily, but this may be due to a large number of short-term job openings falling within this occupational classification, as noted earlier. Openings for professional, technical and managerial occupations accounted for 6.5 percent of all openings listed with Job Service of South Dakota. However, if we remember from last month's article, the applicants in this group accounted for 12.3 percent of all applicants. Many openings in the professional, technical and managerial category are filled through word-of-mouth and are not even listed with Job Service.

Sales occupations accounted for 6.0 percent of all openings listed with Job Service of South Dakota. Within this category, the lower-paying sales jobs are easier to fill than those for sales representatives. Openings for sales representatives are often listed for a significantly longer period of time than other sales openings, due partially to the fact that many of these openings offer pay by commission, rather than a set salary.

Job Service of South Dakota can also help employers in a variety of other ways. For example, Job Service of South Dakota handles some special types of hiring through programs such as Rent-a-Kid, spot-labor and day-time labor. These jobs generally have a short duration, when someone is needed to perform work immediately.

Job Service of South Dakota can, in some cases, help with costs of training workers through on-the-job training programs. Funding for these programs is provided under the federal Job Training Partnership Act. Employers can also receive some breaks through the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program. This program provides an economic incentive for the employer to hire workers in targeted groups.

Job Service staff also take unemployment claims. In a pending layoff, Job Service staff can help both employers and employees, by assisting in organized layoff procedures and transitions to other eployment. Job Service of South Dakota can also provide employers with helpful labor market information.

Job openings listed with Job Service can also be included in promotional advertisements. Job Service of South Dakota can also provide employers with space in the local office for recruiting purposes. Job Service staff also help employers locate individuals with specialized skills they need, and guide highly skilled individuals to employers who hire individuals with those specific skills. These are just a few of the services Job Service of South Dakota offers employers. For more information, contact your nearest Job Service office.

South Dakota's Labor Market in April

In April, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels, by posting a job increase of 2,700 (or 1.0 percent) and establishing an employment level of 263,900.

The services industry gained the largest number of jobs, with the addition of 1,300 over the year. The medical and health division again captured the majority of the job increase, with the addition of 900 jobs. Some of the continuing growth in this division is due to staff specializations required by the use of highly technical equipment. New programs allowing hospitals to more fully utilize and increase occupancy, such as the swing bed program, are also creating the need for more health care workers.

The growth of 900 jobs in the trade industry was split almost equally between wholesale and retail trade. Increased sales in wholesale trade establishments, whether of existing or new product lines, and the corresponding increased workloads contributed to the additional employment in that division. Although most divisions in retail trade showed at least some job growth, the divisions claiming the majority of the increase were food stores; automotive dealers; and furniture and miscellaneous retail establishments.

Finance, insurance and real estate tied with the trade industry for second place in job growth from year-ago employment levels. This industry, too, gained 900 jobs over the year. Credit agencies other than banks captured the majority of this increase, closely followed by the divisions of banks and insurance, which each gained 200 jobs.

Even though several divisions within manufacturing showed job growth, this industry showed an overall decrease of 700 jobs from April 1988. Growth was offset by continuing staff reductions made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale or closure of its establishment.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The April 1989 nonfarm employment level was an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.5 percent) over the month. This level is the highest April nonfarm employment level recorded since the inception, in 1939, of the Current Employment Statistics survey, on which nonfarm employment estimates are based.

The wholesale and retail trade industry experienced the largest job growth over the month, with the addition of 2,100 jobs. The wholesale trade growth may be partially attributed to increased workloads for establishments that buy petroleum (such as gasoline and diesel) in bulk and sell them to farmers. Retail trade accounted for 1,500 of these jobs. Divisions showing the majority of growth in retail trade over the month were: building materials; food stores and eating and drinking establishments. The increase in building materials goes hand in hand with construction. The increase in jobs in eating and drinking establishments is partially due to the reopening of the majority of dairy bars and drive ins.

The great degree of seasonaility of South Dakota's construction industry is reflected in a 1,300 job increase over the month. Highway and street construction employment increased by 600 jobs; special trade contractors by 500 jobs; and building construction by 200 jobs. These March to April job increases are as seasonally expected, based on historical patterns.

The services industry increased 400 jobs over the month. Seasonal increases in the hotels and amusement/recreation divisions offset a decrease in business services brought about by a lesser demand for temporary workers during the month of April. Also noting a 400 job decrease over the month was government. Two hundred of this decrease was in state education within the state government division, and is mainly attributable to the decrease of work study students as the school year begins to wind down.

The South Dakota labor force in April was 358,200. There were 345,600 South Dakotans employed and 12,600 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, a decrease from the 4.2 percent March rate. This is the highest April labor force number recorded in South Dakota and is following the same trend as nonfarm wage and salaried employment. Traditionally from March to April, labor force levels and employment increase, and unemployment and the unemployment rate decrease. This is the time of year when the increased employment of seasonal establishments begins to boost the state's economy.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1989 (1)				April 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,576,000	116,347,000	6,229,000	5.1 (3)	120,264,000	113,905,000	6,359,000	5.3 (3)
South Dakota	358,200	345,600	12,600	3.5	356,100	343,100	13,100	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	73,478	71,294	2,184	3.0	73,508	70,371	3,137	4.3
Rapid City MSA	38,909	37,461	1,448	3.7	38,930	37,269	1,661	4.3
Aurora	1,388	1,376	12	0.9	1,509	1,465	44	2.9
Beadle	9,591	9,092	499	5.2	9,396	9,074	322	3.4
Bennett	1,304	1,284	20	1.5	1,454	1,398	56	3.9
Bon Homme	3,466	3,450	16	0.5	3,444	3,400	44	1.3
Brookings	15,068	14,459	609	4.0	13,607	13,159	448	3.3
Brown	20,068	18,910	1,158	5.8	20,952	19,983	969	4.6
Brule	2,533	2,483	50	2.0	2,558	2,488	70	2.7
Buffalo	480	434	46	9.6	460	442	18	3.9
Butte	3,481	3,306	175	5.0	3,634	3,463	171	4.7
Campbell	1,110	1,096	14	1.3	1,153	1,135	18	1.6
Charles Mix	3,997	3,854	143	3.6	4,060	3,895	165	4.1
Clark	1,807	1,729	78	4.3	1,964	1,855	109	5.5
Clay	6,422	6,209	213	3.3	6,356	6,147	209	3.3
Codington	12,747	12,274	473	3.7	12,084	11,728	356	2.9
Corson	1,550	1,480	70	4.5	1,501	1,427	74	4.9
Custer	3,548	3,456	92	2.6	3,477	3,366	111	3.2
Davison	9,509	9,356	153	1.6	9,056	8,909	147	1.6
Day	3,393	3,254	139	4.1	3,361	3,279	82	2.4
Deuel	2,274	2,155	119	5.2	2,306	2,238	68	2.9
Dewey	1,960	1,874	86	4.4	1,951	1,852	99	5.1
Douglas	1,732	1,684	48	2.8	1,757	1,723	34	1.9
Edmunds	2,135	2,032	103	4.8	2,265	2,156	109	4.8
Fall River	3,591	3,472	119	3.3	3,714	3,597	117	3.2
Faulk	1,129	1,119	10	0.9	1,191	1,179	12	1.0
Grant	4,257	4,066	191	4.5	4,276	4,095	181	4.2
Gregory	2,540	2,480	60	2.4	2,473	2,397	76	3.1
Haakon	1,209	1,185	24	2.0	1,209	1,193	16	1.3
Hamlin	2,414	2,307	107	4.4	2,387	2,345	42	1.8
Hand	1,995	1,937	58	2.9	2,019	1,995	24	1.2
Hanson	1,246	1,222	24	1.9	1,423	1,397	26	1.8
Harding	753	747	6	0.8	778	770	8	1.0
Hughes	8,839	8,640	199	2.3	8,774	8,571	203	2.3
Hutchinson	4,528	4,389	139	3.1	4,350	4,268	82	1.9
Hyde	896	838	58	6.5	871	859	12	1.4
Jackson	1,416	1,372	44	3.1	1,511	1,473	38	2.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1989 (1)				April 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,206	1,158	48	4.0	1,221	1,203	18	1.5
Jones	626	604	22	3.5	675	649	26	3.9
Kingsbury	2,882	2,779	103	3.6	2,933	2,818	115	3.9
Lake	5,351	5,150	201	3.8	5,246	5,087	159	3.0
Lawrence	11,017	10,466	551	5.0	10,416	9,951	465	4.5
Lincoln	7,790	7,527	263	3.4	7,253	6,963	290	4.0
Lyman	1,501	1,455	46	3.1	1,481	1,447	34	2.3
McCook	2,846	2,741	105	3.7	2,887	2,790	97	3.4
McPherson	1,499	1,431	68	4.5	1,626	1,598	28	1.7
Marshall	2,227	2,179	48	2.2	2,323	2,283	40	1.7
Meade	9,497	9,151	346	3.6	9,491	9,077	414	4.4
Mellette	808	794	14	1.7	850	820	30	3.5
Miner	1,686	1,650	36	2.1	1,559	1,521	38	2.4
Minnehaha	73,478	71,294	2,184	3.0	73,508	70,371	3,137	4.3
Moody	3,287	3,176	111	3.4	3,282	3,194	88	2.7
Pennington	38,909	37,461	1,448	3.7	38,930	37,269	1,661	4.3
Perkins	2,360	2,326	34	1.4	2,508	2,456	52	2.1
Potter	1,496	1,474	22	1.5	1,526	1,502	24	1.6
Roberts	4,562	4,319	243	5.3	4,658	4,447	211	4.5
Sanborn	1,140	1,094	46	4.0	1,143	1,121	22	1.9
Shannon	2,398	2,243	155	6.5	2,496	2,333	163	6.5
Spink	3,682	3,622	60	1.6	3,821	3,720	101	2.6
Stanley	1,701	1,639	62	3.6	1,609	1,571	38	2.4
Sully	843	821	22	2.6	874	856	18	2.1
Todd	2,856	2,717	139	4.9	2,764	2,611	153	5.5
Tripp	3,365	3,266	99	2.9	3,358	3,245	113	3.4
Turner	4,140	4,017	123	3.0	4,134	3,987	147	3.6
Union	5,537	5,292	245	4.4	5,460	5,108	352	6.4
Walworth	3,066	2,961	105	3.4	3,016	2,889	127	4.2
Yankton	11,145	10,906	239	2.1	10,822	10,530	292	2.7
Ziebach	964	896	68	7.1	998	950	48	4.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.5. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

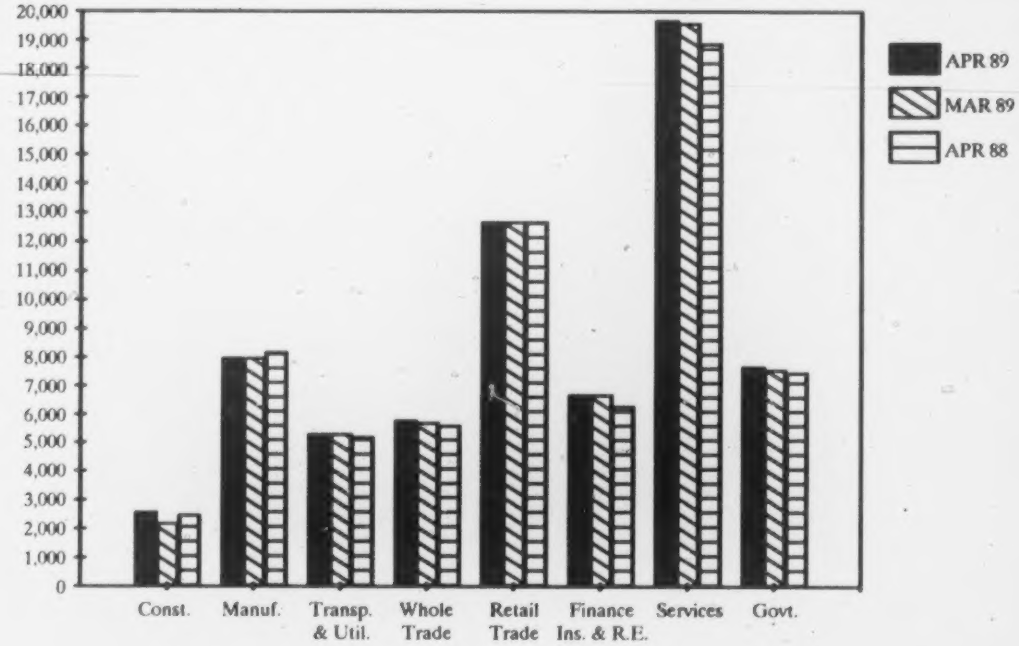
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	263,900	260,100	261,200	1.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	203,300	199,200	200,900	2.1	1.2
MINING	2,600	2,500	2,600	4.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,200	6,900	8,300	18.8	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,800	30,600	.3	-2.3
Durable Goods	16,000	15,800	17,100	1.3	-6.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,200	10,500	.0	-12.4
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,900	13,500	.0	3.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	7,800	7,500	.0	4.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,500	13,400	.7	1.5
Transportation	8,300	8,100	8,200	2.5	1.2
Communication	3,100	3,100	2,900	.0	6.9
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,100	67,000	68,200	3.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	18,200	17,600	17,800	3.4	2.2
Durable Goods	8,100	7,900	8,000	2.5	1.3
Nondurable Goods	10,000	9,700	9,900	3.1	1.0
Retail Trade	50,900	49,400	50,400	3.0	1.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,600	8,600	8,600	.0	.0
Food Stores	7,800	7,600	7,700	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,100	.7	6.4
Finance	9,500	9,500	8,800	.0	8.0
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,400	.0	4.5
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,500	4,600	4,000	-2.2	12.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,400	.0	5.9
SERVICES	65,000	64,600	63,700	.6	2.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,600	17,300	17,400	1.7	1.1
Personal and Business	8,500	8,500	8,400	.0	1.2
Medical and Health Services	25,300	25,300	24,400	.0	3.7
Hospitals	11,600	11,500	11,200	.9	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,800	13,200	.0	4.5
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-2.1	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	60,600	61,000	60,300	-.7	.5
Federal	10,900	10,800	10,800	.9	.9
State	16,100	16,400	16,000	-1.8	.6
State Education	7,800	8,000	7,600	-2.5	2.6
Local	33,600	33,700	33,500	-.3	.3
Local Education	20,300	20,500	20,300	-1.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

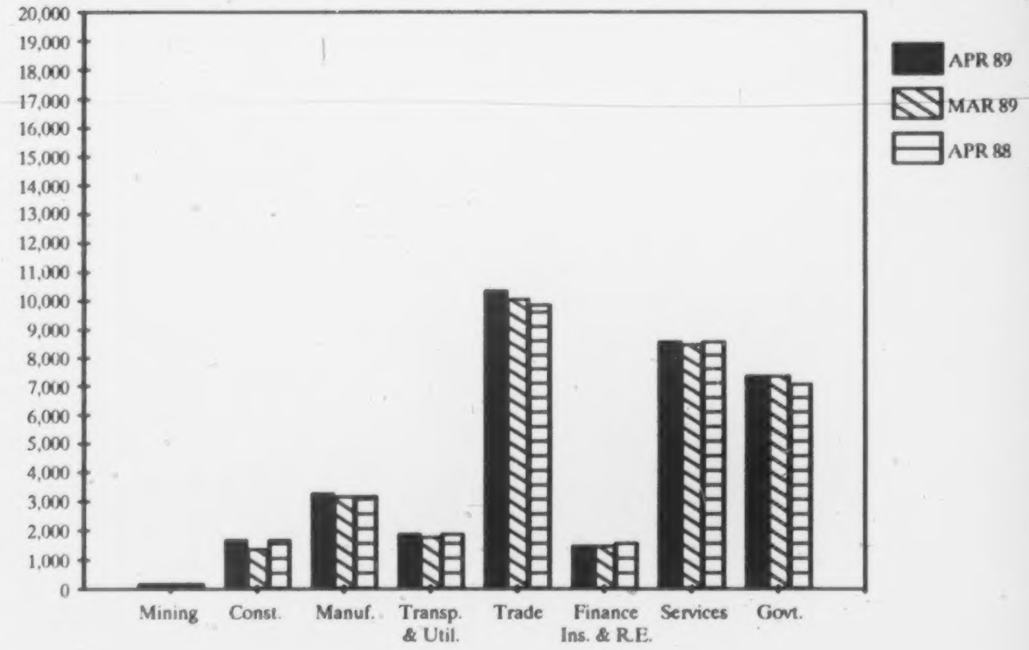


	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	68,700	67,900	66,800	1.2	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,200	2,500	18.2	4.0
MANUFACTURING	8,000	8,000	8,200	.0	-2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,300	5,200	.0	1.9
TRADE	18,500	18,400	18,300	.5	1.1
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,700	5,600	1.8	3.6
Retail Trade	12,700	12,700	12,700	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,700	6,300	.0	6.3
SERVICES	19,700	19,600	18,900	.5	4.2
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,600	7,500	1.3	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	34,900	34,100	34,300	2.3	1.7
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,400	1,700	21.4	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,800	1,900	5.6	.0
TRADE	10,400	10,100	9,900	3.0	5.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,100	2,000	9.5	15.0
Retail Trade	8,100	7,900	7,900	2.5	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,100	.0	4.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Private	167,500	163,600	166,400	34.1	33.0	34.0
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,200	41.1	39.9	42.5
Construction	6,500	5,300	6,500	38.2	36.4	38.8
Manufacturing	22,100	21,900	23,400	42.4	41.7	42.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,200	11,200	37.7	37.8	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,200	58,300	59,700	32.2	30.9	32.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,000	11,000	10,200	38.3	35.7	36.6
Services	54,300	53,900	53,100	30.5	29.7	30.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Private	$254.05	$246.84	$248.88	$7.45	$7.48	$7.32
Mining	497.31	489.97	515.10	12.10	12.28	12.12
Construction	383.15	383.66	380.24	10.03	10.54	9.80
Manufacturing	347.26	339.86	336.00	8.19	8.15	8.00
Transportation & Public Utilities	410.93	410.13	393.67	10.90	10.85	10.12
Wholesale & Retail Trade	199.64	193.13	202.22	6.20	6.25	6.28
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	289.93	266.68	267.18	7.57	7.47	7.30
Services	211.98	207.31	202.87	6.95	6.98	6.74

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,700	6,000	42.8	44.0	44.7
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	45.5	43.4	41.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$350.53	$363.44	$367.43	$8.19	$8.26	$8.22
Rapid City MSA	381.29	361.52	330.46	8.38	8.33	8.06

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sex, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Male	1,644	2,382	2,131
Female	998	951	771
Race, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
White	2,409	3,089	2,697
Nonwhite	233	244	205
Age, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Under 45	1,949	2,471	2,118
Over 45	693	862	784
[2]Industry, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Mining	94	148	74
Construction	601	1,105	592
Manufacturing	806	813	1,173
Transportation & Public Utilities	156	177	83
Trade	437	504	434
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	50	80
Services	385	392	344
Government	102	144	122
[2]Occupation, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Professional & Managerial	281	276	289
Clerical and Sales	375	360	346
Services	248	311	233
Processing	60	90	709
Machine Trade	101	118	92
Benchwork	501	424	209
Structural Work	725	1,239	732
Other	351	515	292
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
1-2 Weeks	524	261	393
3-4 Weeks	244	259	196
5-14 Weeks	1,011	1,942	882
15 Weeks & Over	863	871	1,431

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[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,380	2,110	1,231	-34.6	12.1
B. Weeks Compensated	11,333	18,293	12,790	-38.0	-11.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,029,920	$1,868,640	$1,238,002	-44.9	-16.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$41,940,600	$41,828,100	$39,622,100	.3	5.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,918	5,740	4,765	-14.3	3.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,724	3,666	3,634	1.6	2.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,809	5,317	5,118	46.9	52.6

	April 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$139,996

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	April 1989 People	April 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment	62	$4,898

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	123.1	122.3	117.1	0.7	5.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	140.5	135.4	0.4	4.2
Retail Trade Sales[3]	139,931	139,361	133,217	0.4	5.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,361	1,399	1,576	-2.7	-13.6

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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South Dakota
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The Dynamics of South Dakota's Fifth Season

South Dakota has hit what many people are referring to as its fifth season. We all know about the traditional four seasons -- spring, summer, fall and winter. But it seems as though South Dakota also experiences a fifth season. This season begins some time in March or April and lasts through October -- the construction season.

Of all South Dakota's industries, the construction industry is one of the most dynamic. This industry, more than any other, is dependent on South Dakota's seasons. Employment in this industry generally begins rising during March or April, peaks in August, declines during the winter months, and bottoms out in January. During a mild construction season, employment is generally higher than during a rainy or snowy season.

The construction industry is also cyclical, which means that this industry is very dependent on the economic climate. Thus, this industry is especially hard hit by inflation and high interest rates. During recessions, employment declines more sharply in the construction industry than in most other industries. However, during times of low interest rates, additional federal dollars for housing and highway construction, and population shifts which lead to increased activity in the residential housing cycle, employment in this industry generally skyrockets.

In this article we will examine the history of the construction industry (since 1939), and explore how seasonality and cyclical changes have affected this industry in South Dakota.

From 1939 to 1942 employment in the construction industry remained relatively stable, increasing slightly. However, in 1942, this industry felt a tremendous surge in employment, as employment in this industry increased by nearly 4,000 jobs. Much of the employment increase during this time can be attributed to construction of several air bases, the creation of an ammunition storage depot, and the construction of a training school for soldiers in Sioux Falls.

During the height of the war in 1943 and 1944, employment in construction dropped dramatically. Much of the decrease in employment in this industry was due to completion of war effort projects. This, coupled with the fact that the majority of workers in this industry were males who were serving in the war, led to decreased work activity in construction.

For the rest of the decade, from 1945 through 1950, South Dakota's economy began to increase. As the war began to come to an end in 1945, and end in 1946, the construction industry followed the general economic expansion occurring in South Dakota, and employment began to rise and surpass pre-war employment levels.

From 1947 through 1950, a great deal of construction occurred as South Dakota's WWII veterans came home to start their civilian lives again. South Dakota's economy was strengthened by residential and highway construction as well as increased business activity which was occurring in the state after the war.

This economic success continued well into the 1950-60 decade, and employment in the construction industry continued to climb upward until 1957 when it declined slightly due to an extremely wet season.

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Earthen Dams Increase Construction Employment

In the late 50s and early 60s the construction industry once again flourished, as the building of the earthen dams on the Missouri River occurred. The building of these dams involved a huge work force. In fact, construction employment reached a peak in 1962 (the employment level was 14,900) which has not been matched since. In 1963, after construction of the dams had been completed, employment in this industry began to recede back to earlier levels.

As the decade of the 1970s came in, South Dakota was experiencing a great deal of economic activity. From 1970 to 1974 employment in the construction industry once again began to grow. In 1970 the employment level in the construction industry was 7,700; by 1974 the employment level in this industry had increased to 11,200. Much of the activity in this industry occurred because of construction occurring on the state's interstate highway system, as well as work being done on the Oahe irrigation project.

In 1975, because of an economic recession that was occurring in the nation, employment in the construction industry decreased by nearly nine percent from year-earlier levels. This industry was the only South Dakota industry seriously hurt by this recessionary period.

After decreased employment levels in 1975, employment in the construction industry once again began to grow from 1976 through 1978. Much of the growth in the construction industry during this time occurred in the special trade division. Special trade contractors (which include those firms that undertake specialized activities such as plumbing, painting, plastering and carpeting) and general contractors (which include those firms primarily engaged in construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial and other buildings) made up the largest part of the employment increase. Because of lower interest rates, more residential and commercial construction was occurring in the state.

80's Recession Rocks South Dakota Construction Industry

In 1980, a recession took its toll on the construction industry once again and employment began to decline. Several factors led to this decline. Included were inflation, high interest rates, completion of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, decreased agricultural construction, the cancellation of the Oahe irrigation project which was under way, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects.

Since 1982, the construction industry has slowly begun to recoup some of the employment it had lost. With economic recovery, which led to falling interest rates, came increases in all types of construction activity -- highway and other heavy construction, both residential and commercial building, and special trade.

Certainly, future construction growth trends are subject to uncertainties such as inflation rates, regional growth patterns, and fiscal and monetary policies. However, if history does repeat itself, one can be certain that this dynamic industry will be able to bounce back from any hard knocks the future may hold.

Though this industry does fluctuate based on cyclical trends and weather conditions, when it begins to flourish, it boosts the economy of the entire state. For example, during increased construction activity it is much easier for youth to find summertime employment. In addition, people can earn extra income by taking on a second job in the construction industry, such as painting houses, fixing roofs and doing carpentry work.

South Dakota's Labor Market in May

In May nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels by posting a job increase of 1,000 (or 0.4 percent) and establishing an employment level of 268,600.

Wholesale trade increased by 300 jobs and retail trade posted an employment increase of 500 jobs from year-ago levels. The following sectors in the retail trade division showed increases: automotive dealers, general merchandise, apparel/accessory, furniture stores, and miscellaneous retail establishments. An increase in advertising and promotional activities appears to be largely responsible for increased sales in the automotive sector. As sales increased, more people were employed to meet the increased workload. In addition, some of the employment increase in this division was due to the addition of new franchises in existing dealerships. Also, some automotive dealers are hiring part-time help during the winter months to assist with promotional car shows and are taking these workers on full-time during the summer months.

Five hundred of the 600 job increase in finance, insurance and real estate was in the credit agencies other than banks sector. The increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused some firms to hire additional personnel to accommodate the increased workload. Insurance carriers, brokers, and agents showed an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago levels. Part of the increase was due to an out-of-state office closure and the subsequent workload increase for an in-state office. The rest of the increase resulted from the hiring of additional staff to write required federal crop insurance policies for recipients of last year's federal disaster payments.

Transportation, communication and public utilities, services and government each posted a 200 job increase over year-ago employment levels.

Several divisions within manufacturing showed job growth. The meat processing division noted slight job growth as one establishment added a new product line. However, growth in this industry was offset as employment levels of a major manufacturing firm continued to decrease due to the pending closure of its establishment.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The May 1989 nonfarm employment level showed an increase of 4,800 jobs (or 1.8 percent) over the month. This is the highest May nonfarm employment level recorded since 1939, the beginning of the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Detours, diesel smoke, and jackhammers are back---all signs of the construction season. This industry reported a healthy over-the-month employment surge with the addition of 1,500 jobs. Building construction increased 200 jobs; highway and street, 500 jobs; and special trade contractors, 800 jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade also noted healthy employment growth over the month with the addition of 1,200 jobs. Wholesale trade establishments are enjoying increased workloads as the demand for fertilizer, gasoline and diesel fuel remains high. The sectors within the retail trade division which experienced increased employment growth were automotive dealers, apparel/accessory stores and eating/drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail establishments. Eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail establishments (such as gift, novelty and souvenir shops) go hand in hand with the tourism season.

As the weather warms, tourists from across the state, nation, and around the world begin to travel and tour South Dakota. A 600 job increase occurred in the service industry. Five hundred of these jobs were in the hotel and amusement/recreation services divisions.

Government employment increased by 800 jobs over the month. Local government showed an increase of 500 jobs which can be partially attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction, and amusement and recreation services.

The South Dakota labor force in May was 366,800. There were 353,100 South Dakotans employed and 13,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, a slight increase from the April rate of 3.5 percent. A contributing factor to the rise of the unemployment rate from April to May was the influx of students into the labor force at the close of the school year.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1989 (1)				May 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,869,000	118,712,000	6,156,000	4.9(3)	122,489,000	115,936,000	6,553,000	5.3(3)
South Dakota	366,800	353,100	13,700	3.7	361,300	347,800	13,500	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	74,602	72,317	2,285	3.1	74,024	71,166	2,858	3.9
Rapid City MSA	40,176	38,625	1,551	3.9	39,547	38,083	1,464	3.7
Aurora	1,475	1,436	39	2.6	1,543	1,454	89	5.8
Beadle	9,653	9,311	342	3.5	9,535	9,205	330	3.5
Bennett	1,369	1,341	28	2.0	1,431	1,372	59	4.1
Bon Homme	3,527	3,510	17	0.5	3,503	3,471	32	0.9
Brookings	15,216	13,777	1,439	9.5	14,539	13,201	1,338	9.2
Brown	20,673	19,366	1,307	6.3	21,191	20,089	1,102	5.2
Brule	2,665	2,639	26	1.0	2,706	2,562	144	5.3
Buffalo	491	450	41	8.4	469	439	30	6.4
Butte	3,629	3,555	74	2.0	3,659	3,540	119	3.3
Campbell	1,178	1,137	41	3.5	1,165	1,155	10	0.9
Charles Mix	4,093	3,952	141	3.4	4,125	3,923	202	4.9
Clark	1,887	1,809	78	4.1	1,936	1,881	55	2.8
Clay	6,455	6,130	325	5.0	6,399	6,114	285	4.5
Codington	13,363	12,465	898	6.7	12,400	11,848	552	4.5
Corson	1,632	1,574	58	3.6	1,572	1,495	77	4.9
Custer	3,640	3,582	58	1.6	3,741	3,622	119	3.2
Davison	9,710	9,619	91	0.9	9,208	9,060	148	1.6
Day	3,539	3,368	171	4.8	3,503	3,376	127	3.6
Deuel	2,257	2,192	65	2.9	2,384	2,317	67	2.8
Dewey	2,076	1,951	125	6.0	1,978	1,903	75	3.8
Douglas	1,701	1,653	48	2.8	1,767	1,733	34	1.9
Edmunds	2,134	2,032	102	4.8	2,212	2,143	69	3.1
Fall River	3,634	3,517	117	3.2	3,624	3,539	85	2.3
Faulk	1,202	1,196	6	0.5	1,226	1,218	8	0.7
Grant	4,314	4,137	177	4.1	4,288	4,118	170	4.0
Gregory	2,507	2,440	67	2.7	2,462	2,403	59	2.4
Haakon	1,191	1,174	17	1.4	1,251	1,209	42	3.4
Hamlin	2,473	2,376	97	3.9	2,437	2,386	51	2.1
Hand	2,058	2,032	26	1.3	2,072	2,030	42	2.0
Hanson	1,443	1,419	24	1.7	1,477	1,457	20	1.4
Harding	802	793	9	1.1	792	786	6	0.8
Hughes	8,993	8,816	177	2.0	8,941	8,743	198	2.2
Hutchinson	4,249	4,206	43	1.0	4,312	4,270	42	1.0
Hyde	919	876	43	4.7	859	851	8	0.9
Jackson	1,632	1,587	45	2.8	1,544	1,506	38	2.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	May 1989 (1)				May 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,178	1,165	13	1.1	1,213	1,201	12	1.0
Jones	691	678	13	1.9	704	690	14	2.0
Kingsbury	2,911	2,827	84	2.9	2,929	2,834	95	3.2
Lake	5,230	4,973	257	4.9	5,262	5,094	168	3.2
Lawrence	11,350	10,759	591	5.2	10,562	10,101	461	4.4
Lincoln	7,800	7,592	208	2.7	7,421	7,114	307	4.1
Lyman	1,558	1,471	87	5.6	1,539	1,484	55	3.6
McCook	2,783	2,727	56	2.0	2,875	2,808	67	2.3
McPherson	1,608	1,558	50	3.1	1,613	1,591	22	1.4
Marshall	2,361	2,303	58	2.5	2,322	2,290	32	1.4
Meade	10,081	9,685	396	3.9	9,706	9,364	342	3.5
Mellette	936	925	11	1.2	906	882	24	2.6
Miner	1,487	1,478	9	0.6	1,505	1,495	10	0.7
Minnehaha	74,602	72,317	2,285	3.1	74,024	71,166	2,858	3.9
Moody	3,449	3,311	138	4.0	3,410	3,313	97	2.8
Pennington	40,176	38,625	1,551	3.9	39,547	38,083	1,464	3.7
Perkins	2,416	2,388	28	1.2	2,465	2,410	55	2.2
Potter	1,498	1,476	22	1.5	1,521	1,503	18	1.2
Roberts	4,710	4,489	221	4.7	4,709	4,440	269	5.7
Sanborn	1,127	1,099	28	2.5	1,157	1,145	12	1.0
Shannon	2,560	2,374	186	7.3	2,553	2,321	232	9.1
Spink	3,824	3,740	84	2.2	3,773	3,737	36	1.0
Stanley	1,701	1,660	41	2.4	1,636	1,579	57	3.5
Sully	800	785	15	1.9	844	830	14	1.7
Todd	2,838	2,710	128	4.5	2,764	2,584	180	6.5
Tripp	3,436	3,378	58	1.7	3,340	3,289	51	1.5
Turner	4,176	4,079	97	2.3	4,199	4,094	105	2.5
Union	6,210	5,844	366	5.9	5,642	5,434	208	3.7
Walworth	3,073	2,997	76	2.5	3,055	2,966	89	2.9
Yankton	11,535	11,342	193	1.7	10,832	10,547	285	2.6
Ziebach	952	926	26	2.7	995	957	38	3.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.1 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

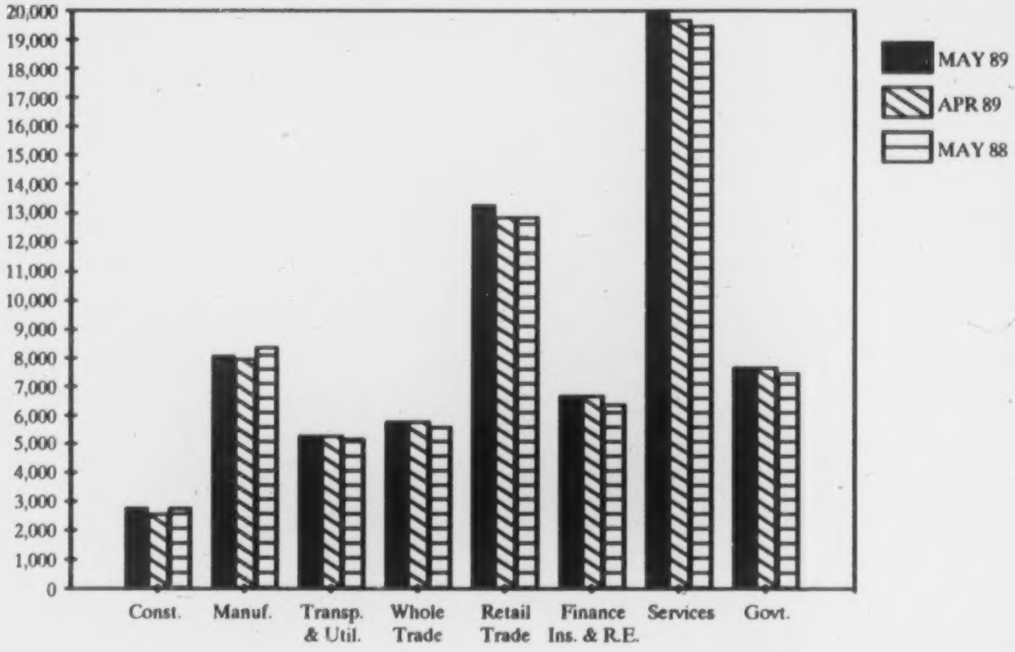
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	268,600	263,800	267,600	1.8	.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	207,300	203,200	206,400	2.0	.4
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	9,600	8,100	9,800	18.5	-2.0
MANUFACTURING	30,300	29,900	30,900	1.3	-1.9
Durable Goods	16,200	16,000	17,300	1.3	-6.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,300	9,200	10,500	1.1	-11.4
Nondurable Goods	14,100	13,900	13,700	1.4	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,800	7,600	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,700	13,600	.7	1.5
Transportation	8,300	8,300	8,300	.0	.0
Communication	3,200	3,100	3,000	3.2	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,300	69,100	69,500	1.7	1.2
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,200	17,800	-.5	1.7
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	8,000	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,100	9,900	-1.0	1.0
Retail Trade	52,100	50,900	51,700	2.4	.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,900	8,700	8,800	2.3	1.1
Food Stores	7,700	7,800	7,800	-1.3	-1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,400	.7	4.2
Finance	9,500	9,400	9,000	1.1	5.6
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,600	4,500	4,100	2.2	12.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,400	.0	5.9
SERVICES	65,700	65,100	65,500	.9	.3
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,200	17,700	18,800	2.8	-3.2
Personal and Business	8,400	8,500	8,800	-1.2	-4.5
Medical and Health Services	25,400	25,300	24,800	.4	2.4
Hospitals	11,700	11,500	11,300	1.7	3.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,500	-.7	1.5
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,600	2.2	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	61,400	60,600	61,200	1.3	.3
Federal	10,800	10,900	10,800	-.9	.0
State	16,300	16,100	16,400	1.2	-.6
State Education	7,800	7,800	7,700	.0	1.3
Local	34,200	33,700	34,100	1.5	.3
Local Education	20,200	20,300	20,200	-.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

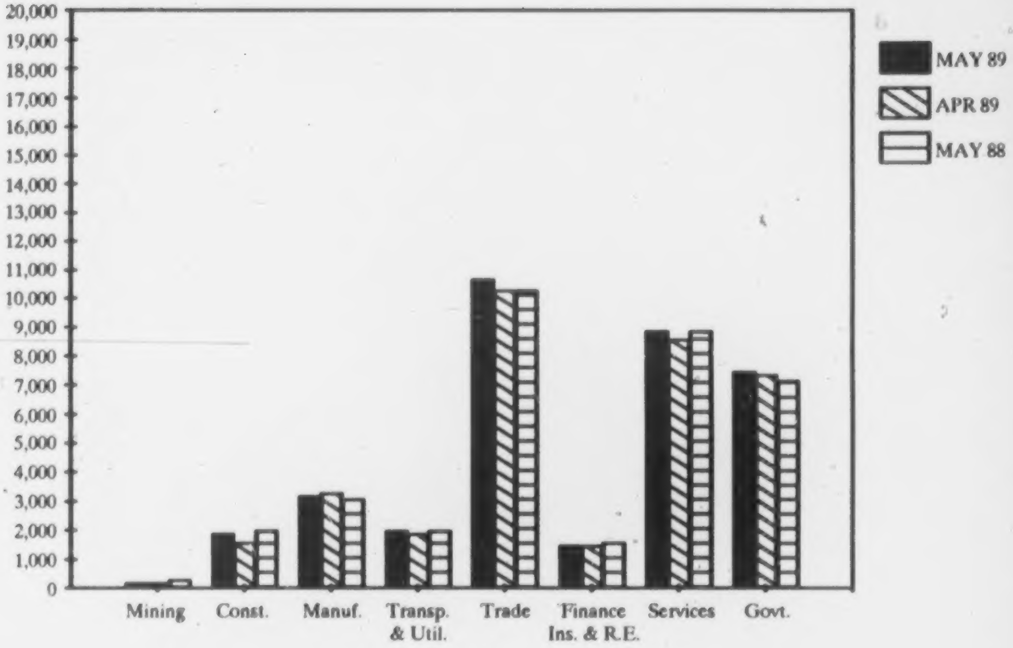


	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	69,600	68,700	68,200	1.3	2.1
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,600	2,800	7.7	.0
MANUFACTURING	8,100	8,000	8,400	1.3	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,300	5,200	.0	1.9
TRADE	19,000	18,700	18,500	1.6	2.7
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Retail Trade	13,300	12,900	12,900	3.1	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,700	6,400	.0	4.7
SERVICES	19,900	19,700	19,500	1.0	2.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,700	7,500	.0	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	36,000	34,800	35,300	3.4	2.0
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	1,600	2,000	18.8	-5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,300	3,100	-3.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	1,900	2,000	5.3	.0
TRADE	10,700	10,300	10,300	3.9	3.9
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
Retail Trade	8,500	8,100	8,300	4.9	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,900	8,600	8,900	3.5	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,200	1.4	4.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Private	171,500	167,400	171,100	33.7	34.3	33.8
Mining	2,200	2,100	2,300	42.1	41.1	43.9
Construction	7,700	6,400	7,800	41.8	39.2	39.2
Manufacturing	22,600	22,100	23,600	41.7	42.9	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,400	11,300	37.0	37.9	38.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,200	60,200	60,900	32.0	32.3	31.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,000	10,900	10,400	35.2	37.8	34.4
Services	55,300	54,300	54,700	29.9	30.6	30.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Private	$254.77	$256.56	$245.73	$7.56	$7.48	$7.27
Mining	508.57	497.31	525.92	12.08	12.10	11.98
Construction	423.02	397.88	384.94	10.12	10.15	9.82
Manufacturing	342.36	353.93	334.36	8.21	8.25	7.98
Transportation & Public Utilities	396.64	412.73	392.31	10.72	10.89	10.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.52	199.94	197.78	6.36	6.19	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.00	288.41	251.12	7.50	7.63	7.30
Services	211.09	214.20	198.77	7.06	7.00	6.56

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,600	6,200	43.2	43.7	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,400	45.0	46.1	42.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$372.82	$378.88	$368.02	$8.63	$8.67	$8.16
Rapid City MSA	379.80	390.93	324.19	8.44	8.48	7.61

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

		NUMBER	
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Sex, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Male	873	1,644	1,315
Female	863	998	682
Race, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
White	1,587	2,409	1,831
Nonwhite	149	233	166
Age, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Under 45	1,280	1,949	1,464
Over 45	456	693	533
[2]Industry, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Mining	27	94	20
Construction	176	601	278
Manufacturing	667	806	847
Transportation & Public Utilities	83	156	64
Trade	382	437	348
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32	61	62
Services	313	385	303
Government	56	102	75
[2]Occupation, Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
Professional & Managerial	232	281	244
Clerical and Sales	313	375	323
Services	175	248	208
Processing	57	60	509
Machine Trade	74	101	54
Benchwork	429	501	149
Structural Work	282	725	351
Other	174	351	159
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,736	2,642	1,997
1-2 Weeks	222	524	193
3-4 Weeks	192	244	198
5-14 Weeks	737	1,011	615
15 Weeks & Over	585	863	991

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,212	1,380	1,093	-12.2	10.9
B. Weeks Compensated	9,021	11,333	8,442	-20.4	6.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$687,266	$1,029,920	$812,333	-33.3	-15.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$43,549,121	$41,940,600	$40,461,200	3.8	7.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,744	4,918	6,466	16.8	-11.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,781	3,724	4,681	28.4	2.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,754	7,809	5,781	37.7	86.0

	May 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$93,218

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	People	May 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	31	$7,192
J. Partial Employment	88	$6,952

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	123.8	123.1	117.5	0.6	5.4
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.4	141.4	136.1	0.0	3.9
Retail Trade Sales[3]	141,085	140,942	134,048	0.1	5.2
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,311	1,339	1,392	-2.1	-5.8

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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South Dakota

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1989 Published July 1989

What is OES?

Under the coordination of the U.S. Department of Labor, the labor research and statistics departments of each state, through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, ask a portion of the businesses in their respective states to tell them the occupations of their employees and the number of persons employed in each of those occupations. Because of the uniformity of the OES programs nationwide, estimates of the total employment in an occupation in the state and the nation can be made and used for comparison purposes. The OES also provides information on staffing patterns--the link between occupations and industries where those occupations are found.

In South Dakota, the Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor is responsible for the OES program. The Occupational Employment Statistics are collected on a three-year cycle, with a different group of industries targeted each year. In year one, the mining; construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and service industries are surveyed. The next year, the wholesale and retail trade; transportation, communication and utilities; government; and education industries are surveyed. The final survey round asks for occupational information from manufacturers and hospitals.

In South Dakota, we have sampled over 5,000 business locations in the last three survey rounds. In preparing the sample for each survey round, we are careful to select businesses so that the data collected are statistically representative of each type of industry (using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system) and the different size classes of businesses in the state.

There are approximately 750 occupations in the OES occupational coding scheme. To make the task of completing the survey form simpler for each employer, not all occupations are included on any single OES survey form. The form that an employer receives depends on the type of industry that employer is in and the size of the business.

The OES surveys are mailed out in April, May, and June--attempting to collect employment data for the corresponding month. The businesses that do not respond are sent a second mailing approximately six weeks later. Then to reach a response rate that is sufficient enough to provide quality data, nonresponding businesses are contacted by telephone. The Bureau of Labor Statistics requires a minimum response rate of 75 percent. South Dakota generally achieves a response rate of at least 80 percent.

South Dakota businesses have been very cooperative and responded well to our survey. This good response has helped to keep the costs of conducting this occupational staffing pattern study as low as possible in South Dakota.

We try to make the survey as simple as possible for businesses to complete. We are very willing to answer any questions that participating employers have and try to assist them in any way we can. Many firms even call in and give us the data over the telephone, rather than completing the survey form themselves. This system works especially efficiently for smaller firms or firms with few occupations.

When we have received an adequate number of usable survey forms, we combine individual business responses with the data collected from other firms in the same industry to protect the confidentiality of the respondent. If there is a sufficient level of employment, a sufficient number of employers and sufficient response to the survey within

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an industry classification, we are able to make estimates of the total employment in the different occupations found in that industry statewide. We can also determine the staffing pattern of that industry from the information provided in the survey. If response to the survey is not sufficient in a particular industry, we combine the industries and make estimates by larger, broader industry groups.

The most visible use of occupational employment statistics is the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook. The OES program provides the primary source of information for this publication, which is a career planning tool used by students and other career planners throughout the state. OES occupational staffing patterns are also used in economic development efforts--to determine the occupational needs of firms moving into or expanding in South Dakota.

New 'Stuff' Being Added to OES

This year, the U.S. Department of Labor is testing an additional feature that it is considering adding to the OES--occupational wage data. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is asking a limited number of employers to indicate, for each occupation they report employees in, the number of employees who earn wages within a specified wage range. For example, an employer would be asked how many of his or her employees in a certain occupation earn less than $5.00 an hour, how many earn wages between $5.00 and $6.50 an hour, how many earn between $6.51 and $9.00, etc.

Below is an example of the specific types of information which are available from the OES program. The table shows the occupations with the largest employment in 1987 in South Dakota's hospital industry, based on the OES Survey of Hospitals conducted in 1986.

1987 Employment by Occupation In South Dakota's Hospital Industry

Occupational Title	Employment	% of Industry Total
Registered Nurses	2,620	24.4%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	885	8.2%
Licensed Practical Nurses	695	6.5%
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	405	3.7%
General Office Clerks	360	3.3%
Food Preparation Workers	280	2.6%
Medical and Health Service Managers	235	2.2%
Cooks, Institutional or Restaurant	225	2.1%
Child Care Workers	205	1.9%
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists	270	2.5%
Total Employment in Hospital Industry	10,755	

The OES program also provides information in the opposite type of format--the industries where a certain occupation is employed. Take, for example, the occupation of maids and housekeeping cleaners shown in the above table on the hospital industry. From a complete three-year cycle of the OES survey, we can find out that the industries listed below are the largest employers of maids and housekeeping cleaners.

1987 Employment of Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners by Industry

Industry	Employment	% of Total Occupation
Hotels	1,355	58.0%
Hospitals	405	17.3%
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	280	12.0%
Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings	50	2.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	45	1.9%
Total Employment in Occupation	2,335	

These are just a few examples of the information available through the OES program and the many uses that there are for the data. Without the cooperation of employers who participate in the OES survey, it would not be possible to have this type of information available. We appreciate that cooperation, and hope that we can rely on ongoing and even greater survey participation so that we can continue to provide quality information.

South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 272,700. This is an increase of 1,000 jobs (or 0.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels. The wholesale and retail trade industry posted the largest job increase from year-ago levels, with the addition of 1,000 jobs. The retail trade industry alone added 800 jobs, largely in general merchandise stores; food stores; automotive dealers; and furniture and miscellaneous retail stores. Comments received from some employers in these industries who participate in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey indicated the following types of reasons for the hiring of additional personnel: 'business is good', 'expanded store hours', and the 'hiring of more part-time workers.'

The services industry added 600 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The 200 job decrease in personal and business services slightly offset the 900 job increase in the medical and health division. The business services division is greatly impacted by the demand for temporary workers, which fluctuates from month to month. The 500 job growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was heavily concentrated in credit agencies other than banks. As noted in earlier issues of the Labor Bulletin, the increasing use of credit instead of cash to make purchases has caused some firms to hire additional personnel to accommodate the increased workload.

Some divisions of the manufacturing industry posted slight job growth over year-ago employment levels. This growth, however, was not substantial enough to offset the employment decline caused largely by a major firm closing its doors in June 1989. The manufacturing industry noted a job decrease of 500 over year-ago employment levels.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in June continued its upward month-to-month trend, noting an increase of 3,700 jobs from month-ago employment levels. The very seasonal construction industry tied for first place with wholesale and retail trade, with the addition of 1,300 jobs over the month. The wholesale and retail trade industry also added 1,300 jobs. Businesses in the retail trade industry which hire extra personnel this time of year are establishments such as: gift, novelty, and souvenir shops; and eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry posted a 1,000 job gain over the month. The educational services sector posted an 800 job decrease, thereby offsetting somewhat the 1,800 job increase which occurred in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector. As the school term ends for the year, so does the employment of the majority of support staff, such as cooks and teacher aides, in the educational services sector. The majority of the increase in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector is due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists. Establishments dealing with outdoor activity also hire seasonal workers this time of year. Some examples of these establishments are: outdoor plays and theaters, waterslides, zoos and country clubs.

The transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities division showed an employment decrease, coinciding with the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. However, tour bus business, which also begins a seasonal increase at this time of year, does help offset that decrease to a certain degree.

State and local education in government noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close, and offset the addition to state government June payrolls of almost 900 youth, who are working for private establishments and state agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program, which is administered by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), provides approximately 1,900 youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year.

The South Dakota labor force in June was 373,000. There were 357,200 South Dakotans employed and 15,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.2 percent, an increase of 0.5 percent from May to June. The June unemployment rate in several South Dakota counties (i.e. Buffalo, Moody and Shannon) noted a seasonal rise. Unemployment levels in these counties are impacted by non-contract federal school employees furloughed during the summertime. These employees are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits under South Dakota Codified Law § 61-6-1.8., and their claims for benefits at the end of each school year impact the unemployment rate for their respective counties.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1989 (1)				June 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,569,000	118,719,000	6,850,000	5.5(3)	123,028,000	116,209,000	6,819,000	5.5(3)
South Dakota	373,000	357,200	15,800	4.2	368,600	355,500	13,100	3.6
Sioux Falls MSA	74,466	71,945	2,521	3.4	74,085	71,736	2,349	3.2
Rapid City MSA	40,995	39,442	1,553	3.8	40,512	39,064	1,448	3.6
Aurora	1,554	1,539	15	1.0	1,597	1,578	19	1.2
Beadle	9,887	9,400	487	4.9	9,554	9,332	222	2.3
Bennett	1,447	1,379	68	4.7	1,492	1,423	69	4.6
Bon Homme	3,654	3,586	68	1.9	3,641	3,557	84	2.3
Brookings	14,642	13,658	984	6.7	13,887	13,219	668	4.8
Brown	20,481	18,888	1,593	7.8	20,966	20,054	912	4.3
Brule	2,812	2,765	47	1.7	2,757	2,703	54	2.0
Buffalo	522	437	85	16.3	474	427	47	9.9
Butte	3,597	3,502	95	2.6	3,650	3,509	141	3.9
Campbell	1,238	1,230	8	0.6	1,249	1,240	9	0.7
Charles Mix	4,443	4,081	362	8.1	4,314	4,066	248	5.7
Clark	1,936	1,847	89	4.6	1,987	1,929	58	2.9
Clay	6,274	5,969	305	4.9	6,281	6,037	244	3.9
Codington	12,952	12,485	467	3.6	12,361	12,021	340	2.8
Corson	1,699	1,576	123	7.2	1,623	1,514	109	6.7
Custer	4,477	4,392	85	1.9	4,745	4,599	146	3.1
Davison	9,881	9,754	127	1.3	9,350	9,219	131	1.4
Day	3,638	3,388	250	6.9	3,550	3,405	145	4.1
Deuel	2,338	2,287	51	2.2	2,488	2,434	54	2.2
Dewey	2,303	2,013	290	12.6	2,271	1,976	295	13.0
Douglas	1,830	1,752	78	4.3	1,880	1,842	38	2.0
Edmunds	2,182	2,108	74	3.4	2,287	2,229	58	2.5
Fall River	3,856	3,615	241	6.3	3,887	3,699	188	4.8
Faulk	1,271	1,258	13	1.0	1,288	1,277	11	0.9
Grant	4,323	4,215	108	2.5	4,340	4,209	131	3.0
Gregory	2,630	2,575	55	2.1	2,594	2,538	56	2.2
Haakon	1,241	1,186	55	4.4	1,238	1,219	19	1.5
Hamlin	2,464	2,396	68	2.8	2,525	2,450	75	3.0
Hand	2,051	2,024	27	1.3	2,049	2,028	21	1.0
Hanson	1,480	1,425	55	3.7	1,516	1,486	30	2.0
Harding	870	862	8	0.9	870	862	8	0.9
Hughes	9,007	8,762	245	2.7	9,030	8,837	193	2.1
Hutchinson	4,408	4,302	106	2.4	4,476	4,423	53	1.2
Hyde	973	931	42	4.3	920	907	13	1.4
Jackson	1,915	1,828	87	4.5	1,799	1,746	53	2.9

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1989 (1)				June 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,188	1,141	47	4.0	1,196	1,181	15	1.3
Jones	775	764	11	1.4	801	786	15	1.9
Kingsbury	3,006	2,907	99	3.3	3,008	2,916	92	3.1
Lake	5,313	4,890	423	8.0	5,344	5,045	299	5.6
Lawrence	11,791	11,269	522	4.4	11,226	10,772	454	4.0
Lincoln	7,948	7,734	214	2.7	7,582	7,268	314	4.1
Lyman	1,689	1,571	118	7.0	1,650	1,577	73	4.4
McCook	2,938	2,809	129	4.4	2,981	2,917	64	2.1
McPherson	1,682	1,640	42	2.5	1,717	1,691	26	1.5
Marshall	2,554	2,323	231	9.0	2,459	2,337	122	5.0
Meade	10,124	9,762	362	3.6	9,847	9,562	285	2.9
Mellette	1,028	956	72	7.0	968	908	60	6.2
Miner	1,571	1,499	72	4.6	1,525	1,517	8	0.5
Minnehaha	74,466	71,945	2,521	3.4	74,085	71,736	2,349	3.2
Moody	3,683	3,298	385	10.5	3,577	3,309	268	7.5
Pennington	40,995	39,442	1,553	3.8	40,512	39,064	1,448	3.6
Perkins	2,522	2,488	34	1.3	2,660	2,545	115	4.3
Potter	1,522	1,492	30	2.0	1,560	1,521	39	2.5
Roberts	4,718	4,519	199	4.2	4,792	4,540	252	5.3
Sanborn	1,146	1,138	8	0.7	1,209	1,194	15	1.2
Shannon	2,706	2,232	474	17.5	2,638	2,206	432	16.4
Spink	3,919	3,839	80	2.0	4,028	3,898	130	3.2
Stanley	1,668	1,624	44	2.6	1,607	1,571	36	2.2
Sully	840	827	13	1.5	922	883	39	4.2
Todd	2,844	2,696	148	5.2	2,833	2,623	210	7.4
Tripp	3,576	3,447	129	3.6	3,450	3,369	81	2.3
Turner	4,346	4,259	87	2.0	4,422	4,270	152	3.4
Union	6,375	6,053	322	5.1	5,794	5,644	150	2.6
Walworth	3,200	3,058	142	4.4	3,186	3,040	146	4.6
Yankton	11,549	11,276	273	2.4	11,015	10,632	383	3.5
Ziebach	1,036	920	116	11.2	1,080	973	107	9.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

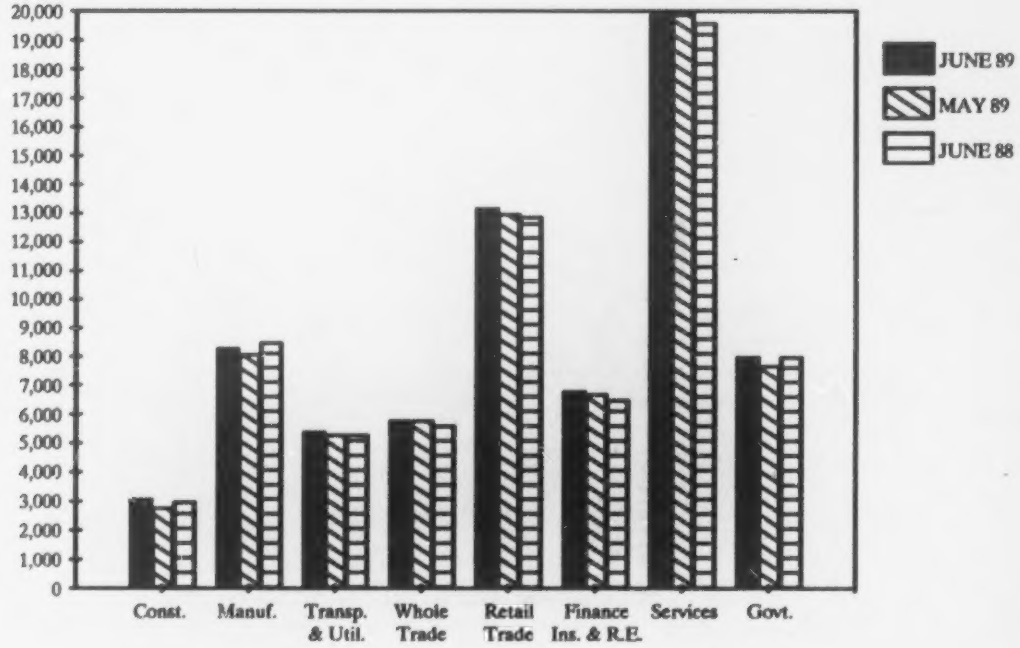
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	272,700	269,000	271,700	1.4	.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	211,500	207,600	210,000	1.9	.7
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,800	9,500	10,800	13.7	.0
MANUFACTURING	30,500	30,300	31,000	.7	-1.6
Durable Goods	16,300	16,200	17,400	.6	-6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,300	10,600	-1.1	-13.2
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,100	13,600	.7	4.4
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,900	7,700	1.3	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,800	13,600	-1.4	.0
Transportation	8,100	8,300	8,200	-2.4	-1.2
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,700	70,400	70,700	1.8	1.4
Wholesale Trade	18,200	18,100	17,900	.6	1.7
Durable Goods	8,300	8,100	8,100	2.5	2.5
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,000	9,800	.0	2.0
Retail Trade	53,500	52,200	52,700	2.5	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,800	8,900	8,700	-1.1	1.1
Food Stores	7,900	7,800	7,700	1.3	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,200	15,000	14,700	1.3	3.4
Finance	9,600	9,500	9,200	1.1	4.3
Banking	4,600	4,500	4,600	2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,700	4,600	4,200	2.2	11.9
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,500	.0	2.9
SERVICES	67,000	66,000	66,400	1.5	.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,100	18,300	20,500	9.8	-2.0
Personal and Business	8,700	8,400	8,900	3.6	-2.2
Medical and Health Services	25,700	25,500	24,800	.8	3.6
Hospitals	11,700	11,700	11,200	.0	4.5
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,900	13,900	13,700	.0	1.5
Educational Services	4,000	4,800	3,900	-16.7	2.6
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,400	-2.1	4.5
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
GOVERNMENT	61,300	61,300	61,700	.0	-.6
Federal	10,700	10,800	10,900	-.9	-1.8
State	15,900	16,300	16,100	-2.5	-1.2
State Education	5,900	7,800	5,500	-24.4	7.3
Local	34,700	34,200	34,700	1.5	.0
Local Education	19,200	20,200	19,200	-5.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

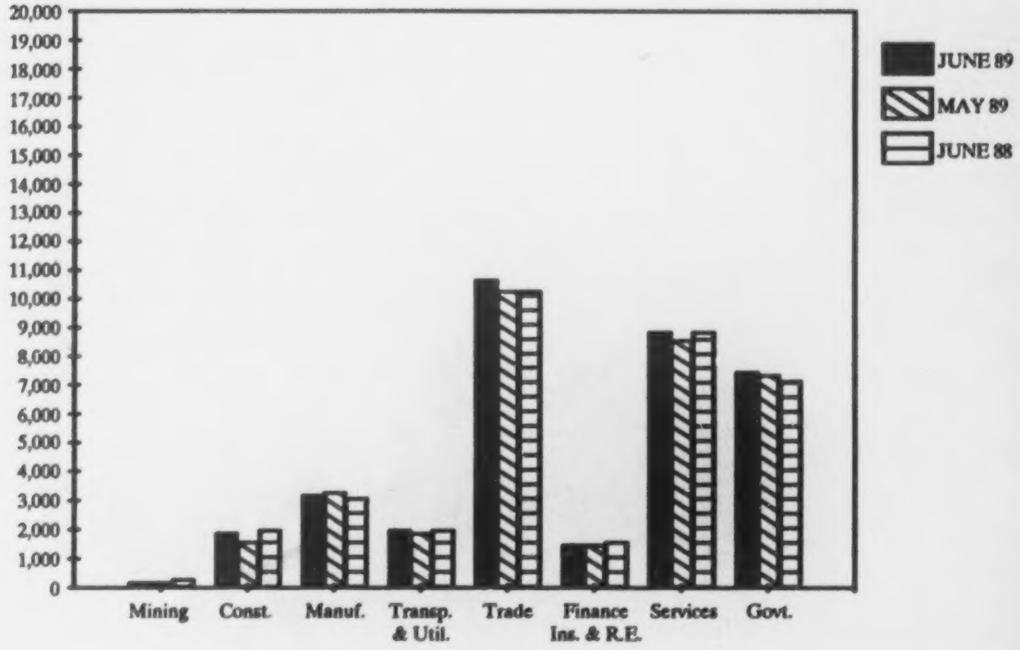


	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,600	69,300	69,400	1.9	1.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	2,800	3,000	10.7	3.3
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,100	8,500	2.5	-2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,300	5,300	1.9	1.9
TRADE	18,900	18,800	18,500	.5	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Retail Trade	13,200	13,000	12,900	1.5	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,800	6,700	6,500	1.5	4.6
SERVICES	19,900	19,900	19,600	.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,500	36,000	36,600	4.2	2.5
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	1,900	2,000	10.5	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,700	10,700	11,000	9.3	6.4
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	2,000	4.5	15.0
Retail Trade	9,400	8,600	8,900	9.3	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,700	6.7	-5.9
SERVICES	9,300	8,900	9,200	4.5	1.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,500	7,300	-1.3	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Private	175,800	171,800	174,900	34.5	33.6	34.6
Mining	2,300	2,200	2,300	40.2	42.7	42.7
Construction	8,600	7,500	8,800	42.1	40.7	41.6
Manufacturing	22,800	22,600	23,700	42.5	42.0	42.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,500	11,300	38.5	37.4	39.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,700	61,300	61,900	33.1	32.1	32.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,200	11,000	10,700	36.2	34.8	35.5
Services	57,000	55,700	56,200	30.5	29.6	31.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Private	$255.30	$252.67	$248.43	$7.40	$7.52	$7.18
Mining	489.23	516.67	514.11	12.17	12.10	12.04
Construction	410.90	405.37	400.19	9.76	9.96	9.62
Manufacturing	343.40	345.66	332.17	8.08	8.23	7.89
Transportation & Public Utilities	414.65	404.29	396.47	10.77	10.81	10.14
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.91	199.34	200.82	6.10	6.21	6.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	269.33	258.56	250.63	7.44	7.43	7.06
Services	213.20	210.16	201.89	6.99	7.10	6.45

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,700	6,500	42.4	43.0	45.4
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	43.6	44.8	37.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$357.01	$372.81	$367.74	$8.42	$8.67	$8.10
Rapid City MSA	374.09	386.18	299.20	8.58	8.62	8.00

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Sex, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Male	716	873	815
Female	1,055	863	863
Race, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
White	1,462	1,587	1,363
Nonwhite	309	149	315
Age, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Under 45	1,272	1,280	1,217
Over 45	499	456	461
2/Industry, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Mining	13	27	7
Construction	116	176	117
Manufacturing	569	667	466
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	83	55
Trade	356	382	368
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35	32	56
Services	510	313	498
Government	91	56	111
2/Occupation, Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
Professional & Managerial	355	232	319
Clerical and Sales	387	313	397
Services	204	175	250
Processing	32	57	169
Machine Trade	55	74	50
Benchwork	401	429	163
Structural Work	182	282	183
Other	155	174	147
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,771	1,736	1,678
1-2 Weeks	370	222	339
3-4 Weeks	246	192	229
5-14 Weeks	676	737	564
15 Weeks & Over	479	585	546

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,404	1,212	1,564	15.8	-10.2
B. Weeks Compensated	7,213	9,021	8,465	-20.0	-14.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$757,718	$687,266	$725,101	10.3	4.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$42,902,370	$43,549,121	$40,504,400	-1.5	5.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,825	5,744	6,942	18.8	-1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	7,179	4,781	7,826	50.2	-8.3
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	14,158	10,754	8,094	31.7	74.9

	June 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$69,104

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	People	June 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	77	$17,864
J. Partial Employment	79	$6,241

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	124.1	123.8	118.0	0.2	5.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	141.4	136.6	-0.2	3.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	140,777	141,295	135,161	-0.4	4.2
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,400	1,309	1,463	7.0	-4.3
Prime Interest Rate[5]	11.07	11.50	9.0	-3.7	23.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

July 1989 Published August 1989

Who's in South Dakota's Labor Force this Labor Day?

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 68.9 percent in 1988. This means that approximately 69 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 65.9 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 15 other states and the District of Columbia had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

South Dakota's labor force of 358,000 in 1988 was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota closely paralleled the national labor force which was comprised of 55 percent men and 45 percent women.

Youth (age 16-19) constituted about seven percent of South Dakota's labor force in 1988. On a nationwide basis, youth made up six percent of the labor force in 1988. Approximately 61 percent of South Dakota's youth were in the labor force in 1988, while only 55 percent of this age group were in the labor force nationally.

The majority of South Dakota's labor force participants in 1988 (65 percent) were married with a spouse present. Nationally, 59 percent of the labor force fell into this category.

In South Dakota, the largest number of experienced labor force participants, 57,000, were in services occupations (i.e. cosmetologist, fire fighters, waiters and waitresses) in 1988. The second highest experienced occupational group in the labor force was farming, forestry and fishing, which had 51,000 participants. Administrative support (including clerical) occupations accounted for the third largest experienced occupational group in the labor force at 44,000. And professional specialty occupations ran a close fourth with 43,000 experienced labor force participants.

The industry employing the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry. About 66,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in this industry in 1988. The second largest industry was the service industry (i.e. health, business, and automotive repair services) which had 59,000 experienced labor force participants.

While 68.9 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force, 66.2 percent (344,000 people) were employed. Just twelve other states and the District of Columbia had a higher proportion of their population working.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in 1988 was 3.9 percent. Only 11 other states had lower unemployment rates.

Males also constituted 54 percent of the employed portion of the labor force, and females 46 percent. The unemployment rates between these two groups differed only slightly -- 4.0 percent for men and 3.9 percent for women.

Seventy-eight percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1988 were on full-time schedules. And the majority of those employed just part-time (76 percent) were voluntarily employed part-time.

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South Dakotans Work More Hours

South Dakota full-time employees, on the average, worked more hours than the employed in any other state in 1988. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 48.8 hours per week. Even when part-time workers are included, South Dakota still kept its first-place ranking -- working 41 hours per week.

Of the 14,000 unemployed in the state in 1988, about 38 percent were job losers. Only five other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they had lost jobs. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (49 percent) were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. Many people are temporarily unemployed while seeking a job for the first time, or re-enter the labor force after not participating for a period of time. An example of someone who is classified as a re-entrant is a person who has left the labor force to raise a family, and then re-enters the labor force after a period of time.

The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries was noted in the construction industry (13.9 percent). Even though unemployment in this industry was 10 percent higher than the state's total unemployment rate of 3.9 percent, it was still lower than this industry's rate in 15 other states.

Two South Dakota industries tied for the lowest unemployment rate. Both the agriculture industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry had an annual average unemployment rate of .8 percent in 1988.

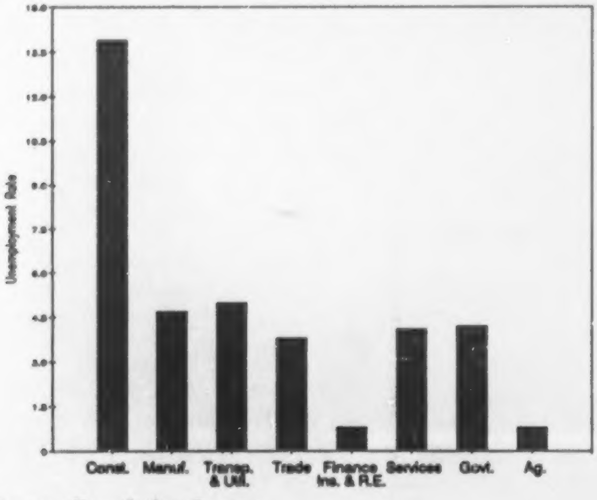
Workers in the trade industry (noted above as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's experienced labor force) had an annual average unemployment rate of 3.8 percent. The graph below illustrates 1988 unemployment rates in South Dakota's industries.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1988 ranged from 1.1 percent in farming, forestry and fishing, to 10.3 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakota's service occupations (which account for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 4.9 percent.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 55,800 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

1988 South Dakota Unemployment Rates By Industry



Source: 1988 Current Population Survey

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1989, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 268,300. This is an increase of 1,600 jobs (or 0.6 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

Nearly all private industry groups and government posted job growth over year-ago employment levels. The exception was the manufacturing industry, which decreased by 1,000 jobs from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry led the industry groups in job growth with the addition of 1,100 jobs. Some of the growth in the trade industry can be attributed to the hiring of more part-time workers. The retail trade division gained 700 jobs and the wholesale trade division gained 400 jobs. Sectors posting increases in the retail trade division were: food stores; automotive dealers; general merchandise stores; furniture stores; and miscellaneous retail stores. An increase in advertising and promotional activity appears to be largely responsible for increased sales in the automotive sector. As sales increased, more people were employed to meet the increased workload.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew by 500 jobs from year-ago levels. Credit agencies other than banks noted an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago employment levels, in order to accommodate an increased workload. Insurance carriers, brokers, and agents showed an increase of 200 jobs from year-ago levels. Part of the increase in this division can be attributed to an increased workload in a South Dakota branch office due to the closure of that firm's out-of-state branch office. Because of the subsequent increase in work in this South Dakota branch office, additional personnel were hired. The rest of the job increase in this division resulted from the hiring of additional staff to write federal crop insurance policies. Because of changes in federal requirements, some recipients of last year's federal disaster payments had to obtain crop insurance before they would be eligible for farm programs.

The services industry added 400 jobs from year-ago levels. The medical and health division is still dominating job growth in this industry with the addition of 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Some of the continuing growth in this division is due to staff specializations required by the use of highly technical equipment, along with increases in the variety and frequency of treatment. Also, new programs (such as the swing bed program) are allowing health care establishments to more fully utilize and increase occupancy, which also creates the need for more health care workers.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in July 1989 decreased 5,400 jobs (or 2.0 percent) over the month. Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1989 still brought the highest July level ever recorded, at 268,300.

Most of the job decrease over the month can be attributed to the seasonal decrease in education. Within government, local education decreased 5,500 jobs and state education decreased 900 jobs. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls in July--thus, creating the over-the-month seasonal decline.

Even though the employment level in the majority of the private industry groups remained relatively stable over the month, there was varying activity occurring within the divisions of these industries. For example: in the services industry, the education division noted its seasonal decline (following the same trend which occurred in state and local education), while the hotels and amusements division noted continued job growth due to the tourism season.

The construction industry continued an upward seasonal swing with the addition of 500 jobs. All three divisions of the construction industry noted job growth: building 100 jobs; highway and street 200 jobs; and special trade contractors 200 jobs.

The South Dakota labor force in July was 371,500. There were 356,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,900 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.0 percent, a decrease of 0.2 percent from the June rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1989 (1)				July 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3 (3)	123,888,000	117,066,000	6,823,000	5.5 (3)
South Dakota	371,500	356,600	14,900	4.0	366,600	353,900	13,000	3.5
Sioux Falls MSA	73,900	71,175	2,725	3.7	74,151	71,933	2,218	3.0
Rapid City MSA	41,310	39,817	1,493	3.6	40,792	39,364	1,428	3.5
Aurora	1,517	1,504	13	0.9	1,590	1,573	17	1.1
Beadle	9,825	9,481	344	3.5	9,679	9,398	281	2.9
Bennett	1,290	1,239	51	4.0	1,326	1,252	74	5.6
Bon Homme	3,654	3,628	26	0.7	3,575	3,509	66	1.8
Brookings	14,810	14,049	761	5.1	14,185	13,527	658	4.6
Brown	20,177	18,810	1,367	6.8	21,032	20,068	964	4.6
Brule	2,720	2,656	64	2.4	2,754	2,630	124	4.5
Buffalo	537	447	90	16.8	465	422	43	9.2
Butte	3,493	3,399	94	2.7	3,422	3,311	111	3.2
Campbell	1,240	1,231	9	0.7	1,170	1,135	35	3.0
Charles Mix	4,254	4,047	207	4.9	4,179	3,950	229	5.5
Clark	2,230	1,901	329	14.8	2,244	1,947	297	13.2
Clay	6,260	5,973	287	4.6	6,243	5,907	336	5.4
Codington	12,955	12,367	588	4.5	12,386	11,922	464	3.7
Corson	1,543	1,417	126	8.2	1,617	1,479	138	8.5
Custer	4,591	4,546	45	1.0	4,942	4,791	151	3.1
Davison	10,051	9,869	182	1.8	9,386	9,301	85	0.9
Day	3,630	3,408	222	6.1	3,503	3,420	83	2.4
Deuel	2,298	2,230	68	3.0	2,267	2,222	45	2.0
Dewey	2,176	1,943	233	10.7	2,011	1,838	173	8.6
Douglas	1,807	1,777	30	1.7	1,926	1,860	66	3.4
Edmunds	2,269	2,181	88	3.9	2,224	2,168	56	2.5
Fall River	3,774	3,669	105	2.8	3,769	3,583	186	4.9
Faulk	1,233	1,220	13	1.1	1,219	1,205	14	1.1
Grant	4,440	4,273	167	3.8	4,345	4,180	165	3.8
Gregory	2,699	2,601	98	3.6	2,553	2,473	80	3.1
Haakon	1,233	1,180	53	4.3	1,206	1,189	17	1.4
Hamlin	2,469	2,401	68	2.8	2,459	2,368	91	3.7
Hand	2,112	2,074	38	1.8	2,096	2,082	14	0.7
Hanson	1,443	1,422	21	1.5	1,502	1,440	62	4.1
Harding	883	842	41	4.6	863	857	6	0.7
Hughes	9,114	8,862	252	2.8	9,141	8,961	180	2.0
Hutchinson	4,503	4,407	96	2.1	4,502	4,430	72	1.6
Hyde	914	893	21	2.3	919	907	12	1.3
Jackson	1,918	1,845	73	3.8	1,872	1,820	52	2.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1989 (1)				July 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,188	1,171	17	1.4	1,140	1,126	14	1.2
Jones	778	767	11	1.4	794	784	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,930	2,853	77	2.6	2,953	2,875	78	2.6
Lake	5,027	4,738	289	5.7	5,402	5,121	281	5.2
Lawrence	12,284	11,769	515	4.2	11,328	10,946	382	3.4
Lincoln	7,975	7,731	244	3.1	7,504	7,203	301	4.0
Lyman	1,718	1,628	90	5.2	1,724	1,660	64	3.7
McCook	2,866	2,791	75	2.6	2,983	2,880	103	3.5
McPherson	1,628	1,585	43	2.6	1,647	1,626	21	1.3
Marshall	2,433	2,305	128	5.3	2,377	2,344	33	1.4
Meade	10,316	9,773	543	5.3	9,616	9,276	340	3.5
Mellette	903	860	43	4.8	910	865	45	4.9
Miner	1,514	1,469	45	3.0	1,603	1,508	95	5.9
Minnehaha	73,900	71,175	2,725	3.7	74,151	71,933	2,218	3.0
Moody	3,297	3,190	107	3.2	3,559	3,421	138	3.9
Pennington	41,310	39,817	1,493	3.6	40,792	39,364	1,428	3.5
Perkins	2,534	2,502	32	1.3	2,568	2,529	39	1.5
Potter	1,540	1,514	26	1.7	1,614	1,525	89	5.5
Roberts	4,649	4,397	252	5.4	4,663	4,477	186	4.0
Sanborn	1,171	1,143	28	2.4	1,203	1,186	17	1.4
Shannon	2,118	1,780	338	16.0	2,303	1,832	471	20.5
Spink	3,899	3,771	128	3.3	3,761	3,712	49	1.3
Stanley	1,791	1,703	88	4.9	1,553	1,522	31	2.0
Sully	834	823	11	1.3	875	863	12	1.4
Todd	2,503	2,336	167	6.7	2,370	2,217	153	6.5
Tripp	3,615	3,532	83	2.3	3,565	3,443	122	3.4
Turner	4,356	4,288	68	1.6	4,382	4,283	99	2.3
Union	6,305	5,952	353	5.6	5,836	5,628	208	3.6
Walworth	3,192	3,021	171	5.4	3,021	2,932	89	2.9
Yankton	11,862	11,545	317	2.7	10,996	10,670	326	3.0
Ziebach	1,010	888	122	12.1	1,044	970	74	7.1

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

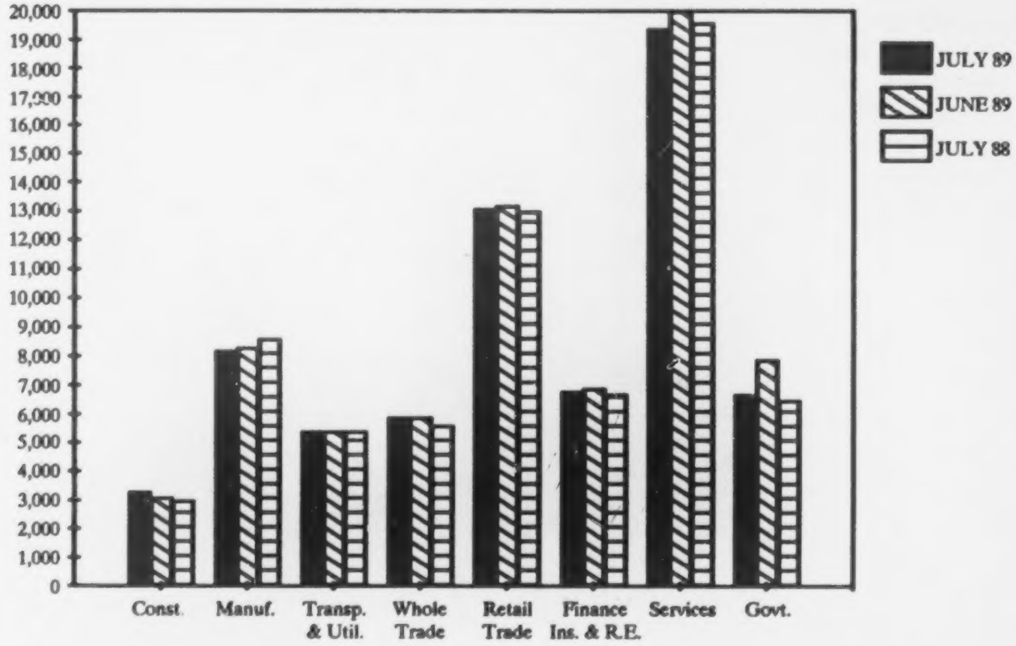
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	268,300	273,700	266,700	-2.0	.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	212,100	212,100	211,100	.0	.5
MINING	2,800	2,700	2,800	3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,400	10,900	11,200	4.6	1.8
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,500	31,300	-.7	-3.2
Durable Goods	16,400	16,300	17,500	.6	-6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,300	9,300	10,500	.0	-11.4
Nondurable Goods	13,900	14,200	13,800	-2.1	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	8,000	7,800	-2.5	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,700	13,800	.0	-.7
Transportation	8,100	8,200	8,200	-1.2	-1.2
Communication	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,800	71,700	70,700	.1	1.6
Wholesale Trade	18,100	18,300	17,700	-1.1	2.3
Durable Goods	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,800	10,000	9,600	-2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,700	53,500	53,000	.4	1.3
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,900	8,800	8,900	1.1	.0
Food Stores	8,000	7,800	7,900	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,300	15,300	14,800	.0	3.4
Finance	9,600	9,700	9,300	-1.0	3.2
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,500	4,700	4,300	-4.3	4.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	66,900	67,300	66,500	-.6	.6
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,400	20,200	20,800	1.0	-1.9
Personal and Business	8,600	8,700	9,000	-1.1	-4.4
Medical and Health Services	25,500	25,800	24,800	-1.2	2.8
Hospitals	11,800	11,800	11,200	.0	5.4
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	14,000	13,600	-2.1	.7
Educational Services	3,600	3,900	3,600	-7.7	.0
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,400	-2.1	4.5
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	9,000	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	56,200	61,700	55,600	-8.9	1.1
Federal	10,500	10,700	10,700	-1.9	-1.9
State	16,100	15,900	15,700	1.3	2.5
State Education	5,000	5,900	4,800	-15.3	4.2
Local	29,600	35,100	29,300	-15.7	1.0
Local Education	14,000	19,500	13,800	-28.2	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

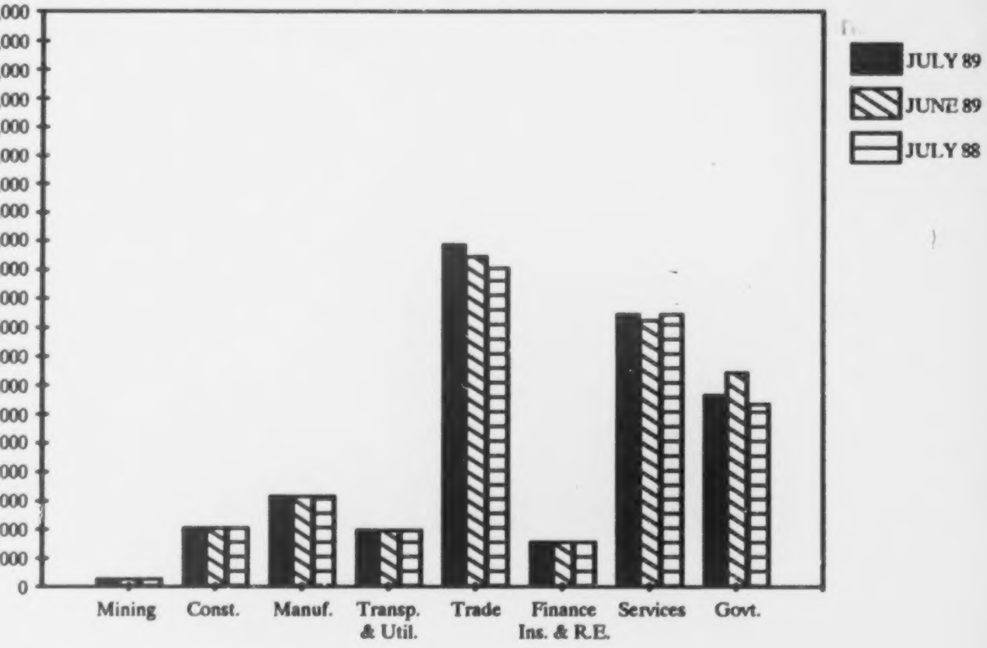


	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	68,900	70,700	68,400	-2.5	.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,300	3,100	3,000	6.5	10.0
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,300	8,600	-1.2	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,000	19,000	18,600	.0	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Retail Trade	13,100	13,200	13,000	-.8	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,800	6,900	6,700	-1.4	1.5
SERVICES	19,400	20,000	19,600	-3.0	-1.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	7,900	6,500	-15.2	3.1

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,300	37,500	36,200	-.5	3.0
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,000	2,000	.0	.0
TRADE	11,900	11,500	11,100	3.5	7.2
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	2,100	4.3	14.3
Retail Trade	9,500	9,200	9,100	3.3	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,500	9,300	9,500	2.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	7,500	6,400	-10.7	4.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Private	176,700	176,600	176,200	34.7	34.4	35.2
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,400	42.5	42.0	43.0
Construction	9,200	8,700	9,300	41.5	41.9	42.3
Manufacturing	22,800	23,000	23,900	40.2	41.8	40.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,400	38.3	38.5	39.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,800	62,700	62,100	32.9	32.8	33.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,300	11,300	10,900	37.6	36.3	37.2
Services	56,900	57,300	56,300	31.7	30.6	31.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Private	$259.90	$255.25	$252.74	$7.49	$7.42	$7.18
Mining	510.00	501.90	516.86	12.00	11.95	12.02
Construction	402.97	407.69	406.50	9.71	9.73	9.61
Manufacturing	328.43	335.65	322.73	8.17	8.03	7.91
Transportation & Public Utilities	418.62	418.50	411.29	10.93	10.87	10.36
Wholesale & Retail Trade	201.02	200.08	203.55	6.11	6.10	6.04
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	285.01	275.88	265.98	7.58	7.60	7.15
Services	227.29	213.89	207.02	7.17	6.99	6.51

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,600	5,900	6,500	44.2	42.7	43.9
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	38.2	42.0	38.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$378.35	$361.24	$356.47	$8.56	$8.46	$8.12
Rapid City MSA	322.79	352.80	304.15	8.45	8.40	7.90

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Sex, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Male	795	716	787
Female	1,238	1,055	1,026
Race, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
White	1,648	1,462	1,413
Nonwhite	385	309	400
Age, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Under 45	1,449	1,272	1,332
Over 45	584	499	481
[2]Industry, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Mining	13	13	17
Construction	113	116	112
Manufacturing	624	569	389
Transportation & Public Utilities	79	81	54
Trade	442	356	398
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	69	35	64
Services	552	510	636
Government	141	91	143
[2]Occupation, Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
Professional & Managerial	380	355	402
Clerical and Sales	464	387	439
Services	286	204	341
Processing	41	32	109
Machine Trade	41	55	56
Benchwork	422	401	155
Structural Work	214	182	168
Other	185	155	143
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,033	1,771	1,813
1-2 Weeks	464	370	467
3-4 Weeks	268	246	249
5-14 Weeks	813	676	687
15 Weeks & Over	488	479	410

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,269	1,404	1,409	-9.6	-9.9
B. Weeks Compensated	8,005	7,213	6,882	11.0	16.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$583,042	$757,718	$588,196	-23.1	-.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,282,797	$42,902,370	$41,526,800	.9	4.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,430	6,825	9,592	38.2	-1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,435	7,179	4,975	-24.3	9.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,052	14,158	6,433	-50.2	9.6

	July 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$72,068

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	July 1989 People	July 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment	76	$6,004

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	124.4	124.1	118.5	0.2	5.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.7	141.4	138.0	0.2	2.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	143,731	142,440	135,571	0.9	6.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,430	1,419	1,478	0.8	-3.2
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.98	11.07	9.29	-0.8	18.2

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

August 1989 Published September 1989

What does the future hold for South Dakota Industry?

What do the remaining years of the century have in store for South Dakota's industries? The state is projected to note moderate employment growth through the year 2000, increasing 10.9 percent from the 1987 level of 341,165 to a level of 378,370. That overall growth is the culmination of many interacting factors and changes in lifestyles, business practices and technological capabilities that will create employment declines in some industries, employment growth in some industries, and some employment shifts from one industry to another.

The health services industry will note the largest employment growth, increasing 8,735 to an employment level of 32,490 by the year 2000. The past growth that expanding health services and technological advancements in medical treatments have brought to this industry is expected to continue. Following national trends, continued growth is also expected due to the expansion of nursing home care and increased outpatient and home health care services to accommodate the increasing elderly population.

During the next 11 years, this industry will also note some signficant employment shifts within its different sectors. For example, as patients seek more economical avenues of health care in light of restrictions put on allowable costs by the federal government and insurance companies, more and more health services will be performed in doctors' offices, clinics, outpatient care facilities, and nursing homes--rather than in hospitals.

Eating and drinking establishments will note the second largest growth in employment in the state through 2000. Employment in that industry is projected to increase to 22,300 by the year 2000, a 24.5 percent increase. Growth among drinking establishments will be impacted by tougher laws and a greater social consciousness regarding drinking and driving. This, together with the trend toward having off-sale liquor available at regular shopping stops like grocery stores and convenience stores, will bring a shift toward lower alcohol consumption or drinking in the safety of one's home rather than in bars. Fewer customers in the bar means that the owner needs less help to wait on them.

Where's for dinner tonight, dear?

Growth in restaurants, however, is expected to continue. As with nationally, declines are actually expected among fast food restaurants, as the market for fast food diners becomes saturated and the youth population (a substantial portion of the fast food consumer market) declines. Increases are projected, however, among family-oriented, chain-type restaurants. Name recognition and menu familiarity increase the popularity of these types of restaurants, as patrons come to rely on a restaurant having food they and their families like at a price they feel they can afford.

The business services industry will note an employment increase of 3,225 through the year 2000, bringing it to an employment level of 8,745. The 58.4 percent increase in this industry will be found largely among personnel supply services, computer and data processing services, firms that provide services to dwellings and other businesses, and establishments providing other types of business services. It is projected that businesses will utilize temporary help agencies in filling short-term staffing needs among a wider range of occupations in the future, in addition to clerical workers. Employers may also seek more assistance from employment agencies as they face more problems finding workers with the specific skills and training needed.

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"Strike any key to continue."

As work places across all industry classifications become more computerized, growth is expected for those businesses providing computer and data processing services. Many employers seek the expertise of computer programmers and consultants in selecting and installing a computer system and software, as well as for training their staff on how to use it. With the increasing complexity and capabilities of computer systems, there will also be a greater dependence on computer services firms for repair and maintenance of systems which are already in operation. The shift from manual bookkeeping to computerized accounting will also boost employment levels in this industry.

Employers who will increase that portion of their budgets allotted for contracting with outside parties to perform cleaning and maintenance work will help raise the employment level in the services to dwelling and other buildings industry. Helping bring about the projected increase in the miscellaneous business services industry will be employers' increased reliance on outside expertise in such areas as market research, management, personnel training and efficiency experts as they continue striving to increase profit margins while battling competition both foreign and domestic.

That portion of the machinery manufacturing industry which excludes electrical machinery is also projected to show substantial growth through 2000. Employment in that industry is projected to increase 1,955, to a level of 6,840 in 2000. The location of many new small firms in the state, especially shops that do metalworking jobs, will help to raise employment in this industry. Unlike many other industries, technological change will have a limited impact on this industry, because the short, unique production runs result in higher labor demands.

Other industries for which growth is projected in South Dakota are educational services, local government, durable good wholesale trade, special trades construction contractors, motor freight transportation & warehousing, general merchandise stores, credit agencies other than banks, hotels and other lodging places and social services.

Johnny must still be taught to read and write.

The growth of 1,835 projected for the educational services industry will be largely within elementary and secondary schools. At first look, that projection may seem in contrast with the declining youth populations and declining school enrollments being experienced in the majority of communities throughout the state. However, while the increasing school enrollments in some areas of the state, particularly the larger areas of Sioux Falls and Rapid City, mandate the hiring of more teachers and other personnel to accommodate students in schools where classes are already at recommended capacity levels, declining enrollments do not necessarily mean corresponding staff reductions. Even when the number of students in a school drops, those students who are there still must be taught the required subjects. Also contributing to the employment growth in education is the specialization of education curricula designed to meet the needs of special-needs students, such as the handicapped and gifted.

Local government employment, not including education and hospitals, is projected to increase to 15,450 by the year 2000. Effecting that employment growth is the decentralization of government nationwide, and attempts by federal and state governments to avoid tax hikes by giving more responsibility to governments at the local level.

The 1,465 employment growth projected in the durable goods wholesale trade industry will be found largely among that sector which deals in machinery, equipment and supplies. As employers continually upgrade equipment to computers and computerized equipment, businesses involved in the wholesale trade of such goods will benefit.

Keepin' on truckin'

An employment increase of 1,440 is projected for South Dakota's trucking and warehousing industry to the year 2000. The employment level in this industry will benefit from greater efficiencies in scheduling and other profit-increasing business changes. The decline of the railroad as a means of freight transportation will also continue to have a tremendous impact on this industry.

The year 2000 is also projected to bring higher employment for general merchandise stores in South Dakota. This industry's growth trend is expected to continue, as shoppers continue to appreciate the ease of one-stop shopping. The popularity of discount store chains, which offer extended store hours, extra services such as photo finishing, and carry name-brand merchandise, will continue to play a big part in this industry's growth.

. . . now for the bad news

Unfortunately, some of South Dakota's industries will also note employment declines. Employment in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry is projected to decrease about 420, to a level of 6,955. Problems which this industry have noted in the past, such as outdated facilities and labor disputes, are expected to cause a great deal of uncertainty in this industry. In the long term, greater productivity will likely lower work force needs, as machines replace a portion of the manual labor.

A decrease is also projected among private household workers. This decrease can actually be viewed as more of a shift in employment, rather than a decline. It is expected that the demand for housekeeping and babysitting services will grow, but will be met by firms providing such services as cleaning on a contract basis and by child day care centers--rather than by private household workers.

A decline will also be noted in the retail industry which is involved in selling building materials, hardware, garden supplies and mobile homes. The continued struggle for survival of the small-town lumber yard and others becoming more self-service oriented will account for much of this industry's decline.

The nondurable goods wholesale trade industry is also projected to take a loss in employment to the year 2000, decreasing 275. Most of this employment loss will be due to the decline of the wholesale trade of raw farm products, which is related to the declines in agriculture and the meat and dairy products manufacturing industry. The demise of the small-town grain elevator will also continue to impact this industry.

Within agriculture, a decline is projected among employers involved in crop production. Here again, increased productivity per worker negates the demand for additional workers, even though total crop production may rise. Employment numbers will decline as small and middle-sized farms are incorporated into larger farms.

Are "Fill 'er up" words of the past?

A decline in gasoline service stations is projected to create an employment decrease in the automotive dealers and gasoline service stations industry. The neighborhood gas station has been hurt by several things. New cars require fewer minor repairs, which means less need for mechanics. Meanwhile, major repairs on those cars require specialized equipment for each car make. The neighborhood gas station can not afford to buy all that equipment, and does not have the luxury of concentrating on one make of car like the automotive dealer does. Also, the trend toward self-service gas stations has meant that fewer workers are needed. The increasing popularity of the convenience store, which sells everything from beer to bread in addition to gas, has also impacted the true "full-service" gasoline station. Most convenience stores are open around the clock, which requires more workers at each establishment than do gasoline service stations. But that employment growth is credited to the general merchandise retail trade sector, rather than to this industry.

Railroad transportation employment in South Dakota is projected to decrease 105 by 2000. Nationwide, it is projected that the demise of the railroad as a means of transporting goods to consumers will continue. As mentioned earlier, trucking is projected to note growth because of this railroad decline.

South Dakota's banking industry is projected to decrease by 90 employees by the year 2000. This decline can be attributed to the additional closing of some small local banks, and greater automation in other banks--which will require fewer workers. Banks will attempt to diversify to other financial services and move away from dependence upon any one industry for their loan portfolios. Buyouts and mergers will mean fewer total banks in South Dakota.

Other than the eight industry declines discussed above, only two other industries are projected to note employment losses through the year 2000. And those two declines will each be less than 10 employees.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1989 (1)				August 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,444,000	119,092,000	6,352,000	5.1 (3)	123,396,000	116,737,000	6,659,000	5.4 (3)
South Dakota	370,000	354,400	15,600	4.2	365,000	349,200	15,800	4.3
Sioux Falls MSA	73,207	70,987	2,220	3.0	73,789	71,001	2,788	3.8
Rapid City MSA	40,994	39,160	1,834	4.5	40,338	38,683	1,655	4.1
Aurora	1,505	1,493	12	0.8	1,605	1,529	76	4.7
Beadle	9,544	9,335	209	2.2	9,576	9,326	250	2.6
Bennett	1,330	1,288	42	3.2	1,363	1,305	58	4.3
Bon Homme	3,605	3,578	27	0.7	3,476	3,432	44	1.3
Brookings	14,870	14,058	812	5.5	14,370	13,577	793	5.5
Brown	20,136	18,426	1,710	8.5	21,169	19,779	1,390	6.6
Brule	2,663	2,629	34	1.3	2,629	2,562	67	2.5
Buffalo	545	464	81	14.9	464	415	49	10.6
Butte	3,618	3,453	165	4.6	3,343	3,211	132	3.9
Campbell	1,169	1,157	12	1.0	1,140	1,128	12	1.1
Charles Mix	4,107	3,868	239	5.8	4,084	3,843	241	5.9
Clark	2,214	1,926	288	13.0	2,138	1,943	195	9.1
Clay	6,249	5,902	347	5.6	6,381	6,006	375	5.9
Codington	13,246	12,298	948	7.2	12,622	11,774	848	6.7
Corson	1,447	1,314	133	9.2	1,639	1,486	153	9.3
Custer	4,884	4,803	81	1.7	4,847	4,761	86	1.8
Davison	9,920	9,745	175	1.8	9,297	9,186	111	1.2
Day	3,610	3,391	219	6.1	3,477	3,363	114	3.3
Deuel	2,229	2,175	54	2.4	2,198	2,126	72	3.3
Dewey	2,264	2,018	246	10.9	1,867	1,698	169	9.1
Douglas	1,805	1,775	30	1.7	1,848	1,806	42	2.3
Edmunds	2,246	2,145	101	4.5	2,217	2,127	90	4.1
Fall River	3,622	3,467	155	4.3	3,702	3,563	139	3.8
Faulk	1,303	1,291	12	0.9	1,216	1,170	46	3.8
Grant	4,483	4,380	103	2.3	4,276	4,088	188	4.4
Gregory	2,636	2,574	62	2.4	2,497	2,425	72	2.9
Haakon	1,214	1,187	27	2.2	1,201	1,185	16	1.3
Hamlin	2,546	2,425	121	4.8	2,486	2,317	169	6.8
Hand	2,107	2,065	42	2.0	2,059	2,045	14	0.7
Hanson	1,504	1,393	111	7.4	1,423	1,391	32	2.2
Harding	860	850	10	1.2	852	845	7	0.8
Hughes	9,171	8,888	283	3.1	9,114	8,847	267	2.9
Hutchinson	4,393	4,290	103	2.3	4,382	4,338	44	1.0
Hyde	859	839	20	2.3	889	875	14	1.6
Jackson	1,899	1,845	54	2.8	1,877	1,814	63	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1989 (1)				August 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,216	1,196	20	1.6	1,119	1,103	16	1.4
Jones	793	781	12	1.5	835	798	37	4.4
Kingsbury	2,913	2,849	64	2.2	2,889	2,764	125	4.3
Lake	5,127	4,778	349	6.8	5,504	5,140	364	6.6
Lawrence	12,171	11,726	445	3.7	11,414	10,930	484	4.2
Lincoln	7,571	7,367	204	2.7	7,482	7,093	389	5.2
Lyman	1,719	1,616	103	6.0	1,717	1,638	79	4.6
McCook	2,968	2,911	57	1.9	2,889	2,775	114	3.9
McPherson	1,557	1,510	47	3.0	1,659	1,603	56	3.4
Marshall	2,344	2,287	57	2.4	2,407	2,284	123	5.1
Meade	10,323	9,971	352	3.4	9,819	9,430	389	4.0
Mellette	880	843	37	4.2	874	837	37	4.2
Miner	1,817	1,546	271	14.9	1,554	1,508	46	3.0
Minnehaha	73,207	70,987	2,220	3.0	73,789	71,001	2,788	3.8
Moody	3,269	3,104	165	5.0	3,451	3,317	134	3.9
Pennington	40,994	39,160	1,834	4.5	40,338	38,683	1,655	4.1
Perkins	2,440	2,396	44	1.8	2,530	2,454	76	3.0
Potter	1,620	1,536	84	5.2	1,536	1,490	46	3.0
Roberts	4,659	4,307	352	7.6	4,674	4,419	255	5.5
Sanborn	1,200	1,195	5	0.4	1,175	1,152	23	2.0
Shannon	2,090	1,696	394	18.9	2,372	1,804	568	23.9
Spink	3,743	3,677	66	1.8	3,652	3,599	53	1.5
Stanley	1,537	1,495	42	2.7	1,610	1,529	81	5.0
Sully	848	836	12	1.4	864	852	12	1.4
Todd	2,542	2,335	207	8.1	2,385	2,169	216	9.1
Tripp	3,606	3,512	94	2.6	3,553	3,453	100	2.8
Turner	4,560	4,484	76	1.7	4,362	4,186	176	4.0
Union	6,873	6,538	335	4.9	5,898	5,553	345	5.8
Walworth	3,020	2,922	98	3.2	3,048	2,916	132	4.3
Yankton	11,624	11,287	337	2.9	10,871	10,537	334	3.1
Ziebach	972	859	113	11.6	1,001	908	93	9.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

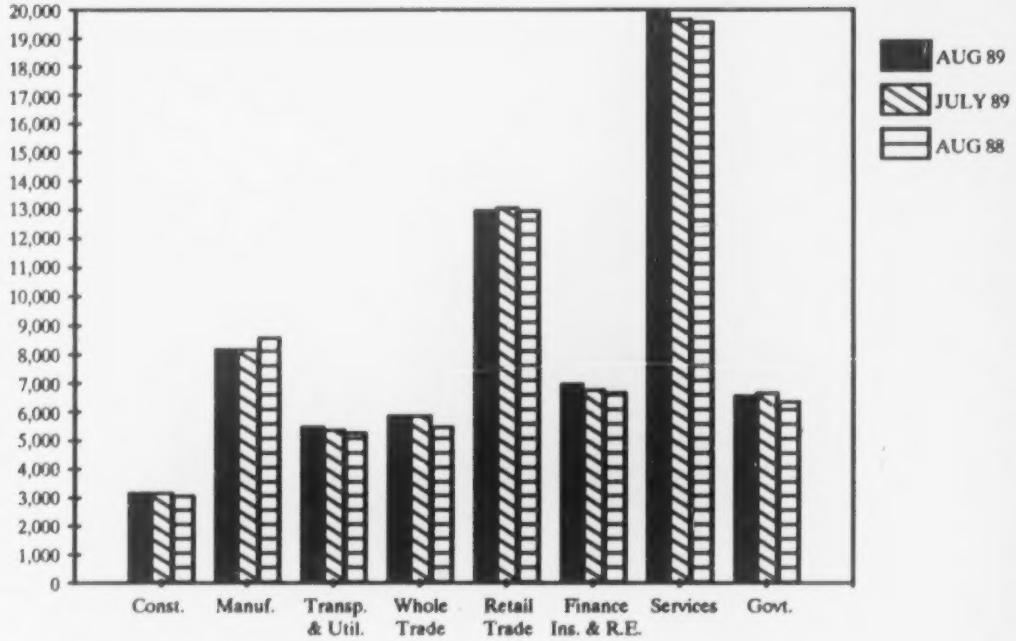
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

				Percent Change From	
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	269,000	268,100	266,400	.3	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	212,900	211,900	211,900	.5	.5
MINING	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	11,400	11,600	2.6	.9
MANUFACTURING	30,100	30,300	31,300	-.7	-3.8
Durable Goods	16,100	16,300	17,500	-1.2	-8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,000	9,200	10,600	-2.2	-15.1
Nondurable Goods	14,000	13,900	13,800	.7	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,800	7,700	2.6	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Transportation	8,200	8,200	8,200	.0	.0
Communication	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,300	4.3	4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,900	71,800	71,000	.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	18,000	18,100	17,600	-.6	2.3
Durable Goods	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,800	9,500	-1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,900	53,700	53,400	.4	.9
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,100	8,900	8,900	2.2	2.2
Food Stores	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,300	14,900	1.3	4.0
Finance	9,800	9,600	9,400	2.1	4.3
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,700	4,500	4,400	4.4	6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,800	3,500	-2.6	5.7
SERVICES	67,000	66,500	66,600	.8	.6
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,600	20,300	20,900	1.5	-1.4
Personal and Business	8,600	8,500	8,900	1.2	-3.4
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,500	25,000	1.2	3.2
Hospitals	12,000	11,800	11,200	1.7	7.1
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Educational Services	3,500	3,600	3,500	-2.8	.0
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,400	2.2	6.8
Membership Organizations	8,500	8,500	9,000	.0	-5.6
GOVERNMENT	56,200	56,200	54,500	.0	3.1
Federal	10,500	10,500	10,600	.0	-.9
State	16,700	16,000	15,500	4.4	7.7
State Education	5,700	4,900	5,400	16.3	5.6
Local	28,900	29,800	28,400	-3.0	1.8
Local Education	13,600	14,200	13,200	-4.2	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

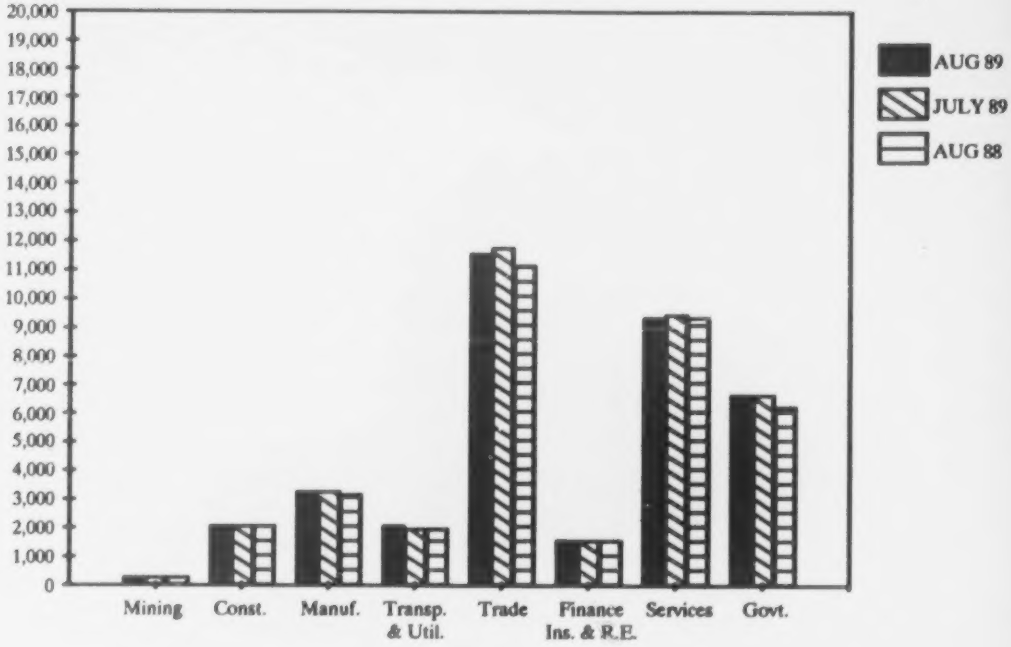


	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	69,300	69,100	68,300	.3	1.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,600	.0	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,500	5,400	5,300	1.9	3.8
TRADE	18,900	19,000	18,500	-.5	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,100	13,000	-.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	6,800	6,700	2.9	4.5
SERVICES	19,900	19,700	19,600	1.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,700	6,400	-1.5	3.1

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,000	37,300	36,000	-.8	2.8
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,300	3,200	.0	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,000	2,000	5.0	5.0
TRADE	11,600	11,800	11,200	-1.7	3.6
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,400	2,100	-4.2	9.5
Retail Trade	9,300	9,400	9,100	-1.1	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,500	9,400	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,700	6,300	.0	6.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Private	177,700	176,700	176,800	34.6	34.8	34.5
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,400	42.9	42.6	43.1
Construction	9,600	9,400	9,600	42.4	41.4	41.2
Manufacturing	22,700	22,700	23,800	39.7	40.4	41.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,400	38.0	38.2	39.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,900	62,800	62,300	34.3	33.7	32.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,300	10,800	35.9	37.8	34.9
Services	57,200	56,600	56,500	30.3	31.1	30.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Private	$253.96	$259.61	$249.09	$7.34	$7.46	$7.22
Mining	506.65	518.87	513.32	11.81	12.18	11.91
Construction	407.04	403.65	392.64	9.60	9.75	9.53
Manufacturing	322.36	330.47	333.25	8.12	8.18	8.03
Transportation & Public Utilities	411.92	419.05	413.70	10.84	10.97	10.50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	206.83	204.90	197.78	6.03	6.08	6.03
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	267.10	294.08	250.93	7.44	7.78	7.19
Services	207.86	218.32	199.86	6.86	7.02	6.51

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,500	5,600	6,500	43.5	44.9	44.2
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.9	40.1	40.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$363.66	$384.34	$358.02	$8.36	$8.56	$8.10
Rapid City MSA	350.51	343.26	324.34	8.57	8.56	8.93

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sex, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Male	760	795	745
Female	1,161	1,238	976
Race, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
White	1,562	1,648	1,338
Nonwhite	359	385	383
Age, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Under 45	1,363	1,449	1,216
Over 45	558	584	505
2/Industry, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Mining	16	13	15
Construction	100	113	108
Manufacturing	604	624	321
Transportation & Public Utilities	82	79	62
Trade	411	442	419
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	69	62
Services	522	552	593
Government	133	141	141
2/Occupation, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Professional & Managerial	385	380	381
Clerical and Sales	446	464	450
Services	247	286	319
Processing	62	41	81
Machine Trade	57	41	53
Benchwork	374	422	112
Structural Work	188	214	162
Other	162	185	163
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
1-2 Weeks	293	464	262
3-4 Weeks	246	268	247
5-14 Weeks	932	813	853
15 Weeks & Over	450	488	359

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,303	1,269	1,492	2.7	-12.7
B. Weeks Compensated	9,511	8,005	8,573	18.8	10.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$836,701	$583,042	$578,533	43.5	44.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$44,098,264	$43,282,797	$43,329,000	1.9	1.8
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	8,421	9,430	8,226	-10.7	2.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,509	5,435	4,689	-17.0	-3.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,973	7,052	6,526	27.2	37.5

	August 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$137,158

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	August 1989 People	August 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	53	$12,296
J. Partial Employment	64	$5,056

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Labor Bulletin

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South Dakota's Labor Market in August

South Dakota's nonfarm employment was 269,000 in August, up 2,600 from August levels of last year. The industries noting the greatest over-the-year employment change were manufacturing, state government and health services. A decline in the manufacturing industry over year-ago levels was due largely to layoffs at firms in the fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing sector.

State government employment levels were higher this August, with more workers in the Summer Youth Program working later into the fall this year. Where employment of Summer Youth Program participants declined greatly from July to August in 1988, this year the majority of participants were still on August payrolls.

In the health services industry, growth over year-earlier levels continues in hospitals and other health services. This industry's growth has continued as South Dakota's health care institutions have become capable of providing more advanced health care in-state, and as technological advancements in equipment and procedures have opened up new avenues for health care.

The August nonfarm employment level of 269,000 was an increase of 900 over July levels. The only industries noting substantial changes in employment over the month were the services industry, state government and local government.

State government employment was up 700, due largely to the fall return to jobs of workers at the state's universities. The services industry also noted an employment increase over the month, of 500 jobs. Contributing to that over-the-month job gain was growth in hotels and amusement services, which are impacted by the tourism season, and in the steadily-increasing health services industry.

Employment in local government was down 900 over the month, due largely to the ending of the summer work of custodians, summer school teachers and other personnel employed by local schools for the greater portion of the summer.

South Dakota's labor force was 370,000 in August, with employment of 354,400 and unemployment of 15,600. That makes for an August unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, up slightly from the July rate of 4.0 percent.

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